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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX 13 BOMBAY SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

POSIBILITY OF SWARAJ PARTY'S REVIVAL

Will Congressmen Contest Next Assembly Elections?

Mahatma's View On Council Entry Question

Should Civil Disobedience Be Called Off?

NEW DELHI, March 31.

Over Congress leaders met in conference to-day at Dr. Ansari's residence, those present including Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. Balubhai Pandit Nekiram, Mr. Subba Rao, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Aiman, Mr. Munshi and Mr. Asaf Ali.

TREND LIBERATIONS.

Any indication of the trend of the deliberations is discouraged by the leaders talking part in the Conference. They declare that they enter upon their task with a full sense of the expectations raised all over the country, and of the widespread reactions that any failure to arrive at definite decisions at this stage is bound to produce. They ask the public to suspend judgment until official publication of their conclusions which will be made after reference to Gandhiji.

SWARAJY'S REVIVAL?

It is nevertheless safe to attempt a general outline of the decisions towards which discussions are tending. The revivification of the Swaraj Party is now regarded as certain, and it is assumed that the Conference will resolve to contest the coming election to the Assembly on the ticket of non-acceptance of the White Paper.

It is said that the latter decision should not be interpreted as a decision of opinion on the question of Council Entry, part of a plan to educate the electorate and make sure of support if and when the Congress chose to set up candidates for elections under the reformed constitution.

MAHATMA'S OPINION.

It is said that this subject was placed before Gandhiji who is stated to have declared that in view of the stagnation in the country those who believed in work inside the Councils should engage in it, and that in fact if they did not enter Councils they might be a drag on those who believe in working outside the Councils.

Asaf Ali On Delhi Parleys

NEW DELHI, March 31.

"Object of the Conference is merely to take stock of the existing political situation, with a view to clarifying immediates which require to be discussed at a fuller meeting, before any definite decision is reached and publicly announced, Mr. Asafali in the course of a statement on behalf the Leaders' Conference.

Statement adds Mahatma Gandhi will be invited to consider result of the deliberations before any further steps taken. At this stage, it would suffice to state that as a result consultations with various friends throughout the country, B. C. Roy and Dr. Ansari took the initiative of inviting restricted number of friends who wanted to meet for inter-change of views. All the views received or known to the organisers which relate to the immediate problems have been classified and there is no fear of any view being overlooked."

Msafali describes the statements which have appeared in the press regarding the scope of the purpose of the informal consultations as misleading, and he further adds "It is necessary to state, that so far, nothing that has appeared either as to the nature of discussions or about the views of individuals has any relations to accuracy."—A.P.

Informal Preliminary Discussions Produce No Definite Decision

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The Congress leaders met at an informal conference at 10 this morning at Dr. Ansari's place and discussions were held for an hour. The discussions chiefly centred round the present political situation in the country.

The leaders also discussed how they could chalk out a programme to conduct a vehement campaign against the White Paper Scheme and to rouse political consciousness among several lakhs of India's voters for enabling them rightly to exercise their franchise.

The Conference however did not arrive at any definite decision. The real conference meets at 4 this afternoon, when Pandit Malaviya also attends it.

Among those present at the informal Conference were Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Suren Moitra and others.

Duty Of Muslims.

Earlier at the same place another informal conference of the Nationalist Muslims was held in which Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Maswood Ahmed, Member of the Assembly, Mr. Zakar Ali and others participated to discuss the duty of the Muslims.—United Press.

MRS. NAIDU'S WIRE TO DR. ANSARI

"Keep Question Of Communal Settlement In Forefront"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An earnest appeal to leaders assembled in Delhi to keep the question of communal settlement in the forefront of their present deliberations is made by Mrs. Naidu in a telegram addressed to Dr. Ansari regretting her inability to attend the Conference. Heart trouble, she says, prevents her from travelling but she urges the necessity of keeping the question communal settlement in the forefront of present the deliberations. Progress otherwise was impossible Convening of an All-India Committee was desirable as it was solely competent to decide controversial issues.

Mrs. Naidu has been confined to bed and has been medically advised to curtail all her activities. She therefore cancelled all her engagements.—A. P.

LEADERS REACH DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Dr. B. C. Roy with Mr. Suren Moitra arrived from Bengal this evening in connection with the proposed informal conference of Congressmen.

Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy who was to have arrived to-day cancelled his programme at the eleventh hour.

Mr. T. C. Goswami and Kumar Devendralal Khan of Narajole from Bengal, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. M. Munshi from Bombay and Mr. Satyamurti from Madras are expected to-morrow.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai also has arrived.—United Press.

DR. ANSARI CONTRADICTS REPORT

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Dr. Ansari categorically denied having made any statement at Bombay disapproving of the holding of the Conference of Congressmen. He said it was absolutely unauthorised.— United Press.

MASS MEETING.

NEW DELHI, March 31.

A mass meeting has been convened for 2nd April, when Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Alam and Dr. Satyapal are expected to speak.—A. P.

BREAK AWAY FROM MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Chagla Pleads For Settlement With Hindus

BOMBAY, Mar. 31.

Mr. M. C. Chagla has sent the following telegram to the Council of the All-India Muslim League:

"Regret cannot attend. League can only be revived by appealing to nationalist Muslim sentiment and by completely breaking away from Muslim Conference. Scrap fourteen points and start on clean slate discussing with Hindus national settlement which will replace Communal Award."—A. P.

ORIGIN OF DELHI TALKS

Mahatma's Opinion Sought By Wire

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The present talks with leaders are stated to have arisen from a letter received by Mr. Munshi from Gandhiji pointing out that the decision of the Poona Conference could not be altered till an honourable settlement was arrived at with the Government, but that those who wished to chalk out a supplementary programme should do so and he would welcome it and that in fact if they did not do so they would prove a burden to him.

A long telegram is being sent to Gandhiji reporting the opinion expressed at the Conference and requesting him to send an immediate reply for consideration by the Conference to-morrow.

LEADERS WHO ATTENDED.

The following attended to-day's conference—Bengal: Messrs B C Roy, S N Maitra, N R Sarkar; Punjab:—Pandit Sanatanam, Dr. Satyapal, Mr. Saigal; Madras:—Mr. Satyamurthi; Andhra, Mr. Subba Rao; U.P.:—Pandit Malaviya, Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Mohanlal; Delhi:—Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Rasul, Deshbandu Indra, Mr. Narasimhan, Mr. Khanna; Bombay:—Mr. Nariman, Mr. Munshi, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Umashankar Dixit, Mr. R. F Dixit; Sind:—Mr. Sidhwa.

CONFERENCE'S STATEMENT

Plea For Abandoning C. D.

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The Leaders' Conference has issued a statement, saying that the Conference met with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai in the Chair. Letters from Messrs. Gandhi, Aney, Brelvi and telegrams from Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Sherwani and other leaders were read.

All the representatives who were present, participated in the discussion, which lasted till 8 p.m. when it was adjourned till 9 a.m. to-morrow.

It is understood that Mrs. Naidu's message read at the Conference, suggested the convening of a meeting of the A.I.C.C.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Discussion to-day is stated to have related to Civil Disobedience. A prominent Bombay leader advocated its abandonment, but the opinion ultimately prevailed that the Conference had no status to advise what the Congress should do and that the Conference should not pass any resolution on Civil Disobedience.

The desirability of educating the electorate was fully discussed with reference to the elections for the Assembly in November.

The Conference reassembles to-morrow.

LENGTHY DEBATE ON C. D. MOVEMENT

NEW DELHI, March 31.

Absolute secrecy was maintained regarding the subjects discussed at to-day's conference of the Congress Leaders as they apprehend that no decisive agreement is possible to be reached at unless the whole contingent of the provincial leaders arrive at, and any premature publication might harm the cause for which they assembled.

The "United Press," however, reliably understands that the entire discussions to-day centred inconclusively round whether or not Mahatma Gandhi should be asked to call off the individual civil disobedience in view of the present political situation.

A heated discussion ensued, and it is understood that the leaders were divided on this point although a majority of them are believed to have ex-

(Continued on page 4.)

Government's "Clear Breach Of Faith"

Excise Duty On Sugar Blow To Indigenous Industry

Indians Would Not Come Forward To Invest Capital In Future Industry

"Indo-Jap Agreement And Mody-Lees Pact Made At Expense Of India" —Sir P. Thakurdas.

NEW DELHI, March 31.

One of the best attended sessions of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce opened to-day with Mr. N. R. Sarkar in the Chair.

A large number of distinguished visitors present included Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharior, Mr. F. E. James, Mr. Arthur Moore, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Pandit Sen, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Mr. Haribilas Sarda and Mr. S. R. Pandit. No Government Member was present.

Mr. Sarkar opened the proceedings by reading extracts from his address.

WELCOME TO GUESTS.

Mr. Sarkar in his speech welcomed the distinguished guests, particularly Sir Shanmukham Chetty and said that he took it that Sir Shanmukham Chetty's presence indicated a desire to have mutual co-operation, with this great commercial organisation of the country—co-operation, which the commercial community would find very necessary at this moment—so that by combining the strength and resources of all, they would be able to promote the progress of the country on economic lines.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty thanked the President of the Federation on behalf of the guests. He said that he felt that his position was rather curious, as until very lately, he was one of them. (Applause).

BUSINESS AND PUBLIC LIFE.

Sir Shanmukham added: "I have always looked with pride and pleasure on the days of my association with the great industrial and commercial organisation of our country. The most remarkable development in the public life of our country during the last decade has been the more active association of the business community with public life. In a gathering of this nature there is bound to be differences of opinion, but that indicates that the body is throbbing with real life. Whatever the differences, I have not the slightest doubt that the Federation has come to fill an important role in the wider public life of this country. (Applause). Whatever programme you chalk out, I hope it would be so devised as to furnish the Federation and individual members the fullest opportunity of contributing their best towards the healthy development of public life in this country. I hope your activities will prove of real benefit to the economic and political life of the country in these critical times. I deliberately use the word 'political', as I do not think that a commercial body can keep out of politics. Politics and commerce must proceed on parallel lines. It is a sign that the Federation is working on the right lines, that it has not avoided politics in its deliberations and I hope in working out your programme you would contribute something constructive, something useful, to our public life." (Applause).

The Secretary then presented the annual report.—A.P.

10 RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Schuster's Parting Kick

NEW DELHI, March 31.

Ten resolutions moved from the Chair were all adopted without any discussion in the annual general meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers and Commerce and Industry to-day.

Mr. K. R. Sidhwa of Karachi wished to make certain alterations in the resolutions on currency and exchange and the Mercandise Marks Act, but could not secure leave from the House to do so.

By the first resolution the Federation records its profound sense of horror at the devastation caused by the earthquake in Bihar, and extends its deep sympathy to the people of the province in the great calamity, which has overtaken them and appeals to the commercial community to come forward and help generously towards the reconstruction of the affected parts.

The resolution on currency and exchange reiterates the Federation's emphatic opinion that the existing 18d. ratio is extremely detrimental to the best interests of the country and that the position has been much aggravated by the depreciated currencies of other countries. and that early action should be taken to devaluate the rupee with the ultimate object of fixing the exchange at its natural level.

GOLD EXPORTS.

As regards the export of gold the Federation views with alarm the continued outflow of gold from India, valued at over Rs. 171 crores since September 1931, and regrets the policy of inaction on the part of the Government, and urges the Government to despite strong protests in the country.

The Federation reaffirms the necessity of steps being taken forthwith by the Government to export and buy gold in India at rates equivalent to sterling rates of gold in London.

The Federation objects

(Continued on Page)

JARDINE NOT TO PLAY WITH "AUSSIES"

No Intention Or Desire This Summer

LONDON, March 31.

The "Evening Standard" publishes the following exclusive statement from Jardine:

I have neither intention nor desire to play cricket against Australia this summer.—Reuter's Special.

INSULL'S ARREST ORDERED?

Capt. Of "Maiotis" Not To Give Him Up?

GREEK LEGATION SEEKING LEGAL ADVICE

NEW YORK, March 31.

It is reported from Istanbul that Insull's arrest has been ordered.

Istanbul.—After [illegible] to the Turkish police [illegible] Greek Consul against [illegible] his steamer the "Maiotis" declared he [illegible] give up Samuel Insull [illegible] under protection of the flag.

Insull is reported to have declared never to leave the "Maiotis" against his will. The Greek Consul has telegraphed to Athens for instructions and the Greek Legation is obtaining legal advice from its delegate of the International Straits Commission.

At 3-30 p.m. on Saturday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of Rs. 2,06,800.

whether detension of the "Maiotis" in transit constitutes violation of the Straits Convention.—Reuter's Special.

Turkey Afraid Of Creating Dangerous Precedent

ISTANBUL, March 31.

Insull probably will be obliged to disembark from the "Maiotis" this afternoon. Active exchange of diplomatic views is, in the meantime proceeding. It is reported that the Greek Government has instructed the Legation at Angora to ask what justification there is for holding the ship, while Turkish opinion is nervous whether a dangerous international precedent is created if a forcible arrest is effected.—Reuter's Special.

UNPERTURBED BY LEGAL EXCITEMENT

The Turkish pilot aboard the 'Maiotis' was he saw Insull, who was that The 'Maiotis' bound fo whence Insull will go overland, Persia to

The captain of the 'M was unperturbed by the excitement, and is keeping steam ready to sail at a moment notice.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS
On Page 6

REMEMBER Saturday, the 7th of APRIL FOR

ENCHANTING Miss MEHTAB

"PREM-PARIKSHA"

(Test of True Devotion.)

THE GREAT HINDUSTANI TALKIE OF THE YEAR

Featuring Sweetest Stars :- JADDAN BAI, Miss MEHTAB, Kumari JAGASIA, D. MANEK, S. BABURAO AND OTHERS

MELODIOUS MUSIC! POWERFUL PLOT! DAZZLING DANCES! ENCHANTING ACTION!

Story and Scenario : K. S. DARYANI. *Photography :* HARIBHAI K. PATEL

Dialogue : GOURI SHANKER AKHTAR *Sound Recording :* THAKURBHAI, C. PATEL

Directed by : G. R. SHETHI *at* SHREE KRISHNA STUDIOS

MAKE A NOTE IN YOUR DIARY 7TH OF APRIL **KRISHNA CINEMA :** NEW CHARNI ROAD

It is an Eastern Art's Production.

LOVE Stands above Everything

THIS IS WHAT **CHANDIDAS** WILL TEACH YOU

a picture of 53-Weeks' repute

A NEW THEATRES LTD'S JEWEL PRODUCTION

being continued in 2nd GLORIOUS WEEK

At

THE POPULAR COSMOPOLITAN PICTURE PALACE—

MINERVA TALKIES

featuring the talented New Theatre's Artistes:

UMASHA[illegible]I, SAIGAL, PAHARI SANYAL, NEWAB, ANWARI and others

M[illegible] MUSIC—SKILLFUL ACTING—BEST ever presented

Version by AGA HASHRA KASHMIRI

Direction by NITIN BOSE

A[illegible]ing a 3-reeler comedy **DULARI BIBI**

Produced by NEW THEATRE'S LTD., (Calcutta)

DAILY at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MATINEE: To-day, to-morrow, and on holidays at 3 p.m.

A Best Entertainment During The EASTER HOLIDAYS.

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RADHA FILM Co.'s

NAGAN

TALKING URDU DRAMA

with ANWARI, CHANDA, NIMBALKAR (of Prabhat fame)

A picture of Love, Romance, Thrills, Suspense and Revenge depicting the viles of a woman

Dialogue & Songs: Munshi Nasar Lakhnavi.

Time & Rates as usual **SUPER TALKIES** Charni Road, (Jn.)

PRABHAT'S ANOTHER HIT

PRABHAT STUDIO releases the first

INDIAN CARTOON PICTURE.

झंबु काका

"Jambu The Fox."

A PRABHAT PICTURE

LAUGH AND LIVE LAUGHING!!

Comic pictures have entertained human race for nearly a quarter of a century. But inspite of the alert watch of the producers, pictures are becoming monotonous. The ardent fans are feeling the pinch that pictures fail to please them to their entire satisfaction. To do away with this melancholia talented comedians are ever being fished out to meet the want. There is hardly a man who has not seen the works of the laughing crackers—Charlie, Harold, Buster Denney and many others. But every moment as the world moves on man with his hunger moves on. He is ever thirsty for something a-new—Something surpassing the 'Good Good Old'. Creative producers know that they cannot be blind anymore. Their drawers suffered. The young promising artists were summoned and the new Era was found out—It was the pictures like MICKY MOUSE and the 'SILLY SYMPHONIES' that pioneered the new humour on the screen. Indian screendom was not to this date conscious of this art, and it is creditable to Prabhat that they take the lead in placing

THE FIRST INDIAN CARTOON

in the market.

Costly machinery has been ordered from Germany and the first 'TALKARTOON' picture is now completely exposed with miraculous success.

JAMBOO THE JACKAL

is the leading artist enlightening the picture. Fans will laugh to their heart's content when they will behold 'Jamboo The Jackal' playing the artistic role in the

FAMINE

At present the work of synchronising this reel is going on with full speed. It is hoped that 'JAMBOO' will make the Indian Film-folks forget 'Micky' and other cartoons from abroad.

LOOK OUT!!!

THE CROWDS TELL IT

Hundreds welcomed the picture super last evening

The story well-acquainted to Indian Populace.

VASANT MOVIETONE'S HINDI MUSICAL TALKIE

VASANTSENA

Featuring Miss JOHRA, Miss SITARA, SHANKARRAO KHATU, CHHOTA GANDHARVA.

Story adapted from Raja Shoodrak's Sanskrit Drama of the same name by Mr. MOHANLAL DAVE

SEE and HEAR it TO-DAY

at

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m

Matinee at 3 p.m. To-day, to-morrow and on holidays.

H.....A.....R.....K

THE

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

IS

COMING ???

SARASWATEE CINETONE SUPER PRODUCTION

BHAKTA PRALHAD (Hindi) Nearing Completion

Your [illegible]en Favourite

Ma[illegible] **MODAK**

[illegible] or d[illegible] double Role

[illegible]CINETONE'S [illegible]uring this week

SARA[illegible] HINDI TALKIE

"Va[illegible]bond Prince"

[illegible]utiful Story Extraordina[illegible]ry setting, etc.

Lovely Song NOTE:—It's a Marvellous [illegible]

Time: Sat., Sun., and Mon. [illegible]

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-[illegible]t 3 p.m.

KISHNA CI[illegible]45 p.m.

NEW CHARNI ROA[illegible]NEMA

NEXT ATTRACTION [illegible].

"PREM PARIK[illegible]SHA"

EASTERN ART, HIND[illegible]LKIE.

STOP!

Running

GLORIOUS 2nd WEEK

Crowds pour at the GLOBE TALKIES Because—it screens—

SAROJ'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE

"TALISM-e-TALWAR"

"alias" Saif-e-Sulemani"

Featuring:

SARDAR AKHTAR, ASHRAF-KHAN, ABDUL REHMAN KABULI, GULAB, ZEBUNNISA, Etc.

AT

GLOBE-TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time: Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 Matinee.

Daily at 2-15, 6, 10-45 p.m.

4 Performances Only

WEDNESDAY April 4, 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY April 5, 6-15 p.m.

New Programme—Saturday 7th 9-45 p.m. &

Tues. 10th 6-15 p.m.

Indian Dance Recitals by

MENAKA

(LEILA SOKHEY)

And Her Corps de Ballet

Two Hours' Full Programme Includes

CLASSICAL INDIAN BALLET

Reserved Seats: Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 2-4

Unreserved Seats: Re. 1-2 and Annas 9.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

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Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE PALACE

Near Byculla Station

Special for Easter Week

LAUREL & HARDY

in

BEAU HUNKS

Another Fine Mess

Chickens Come Home

ANY OLD PORT

A bumper programme of 12 reels of hilarious entertainment.

You Can't Afford to Miss This Phantasy from the Arabian Nights.

with

Screen's Smartest Star

SULOCHANA

IN

"KHAWAB-E-HASTI"

or

"MAGIC FLUTE"

With a Strong Cast

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

ESCAPED FROM THANA JAIL

Police Succeed In Re-capturing One Of Two Prisoners

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, March 31.

Abdul Hakim, one of the two convicts who had escaped from the Thana Jail by cutting open the roof and scaling the prison wall in the small hours of March 27 last, has been recaptured by the Thana police, while Mahadu Yedu, the other, who was serving a long term imprisonment in Thana Jail, having been sentenced by the Khandesh Additional Sessions Judge on October 5, 1922 to 37½ years' hard labour in the aggregate, is still at large.

Abdul Hakim was convicted by the then Sessions Judge of Thana on June 26, 1930 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing hurt with a deadly weapon and wrongful confinement, and was sentenced to seven years' hard labour. At the time of alleged escape, he was a companion-prisoner of Mahadu Yedu Patil.

It is stated that Abdul Hakim was rearrested by the police patil, under special instructions from the District Superintendent of Police, while he was passing through Kasarwadavli village in the Salsette taluka. He has been brought to Thana and lodged in the district prison. He will be shortly placed for trial before Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate, Thana, on a charge, under Section 224 I. P. C., of having escaped from lawful custody.

For the recapture of Mahadu Yedu, the district police are combing the country side.

SIR SIKANDER'S DAUGHTER WEDS

LAHORE, March 31.

His Excellency Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Governor of the Punjab, gave a party this evening, on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, Miss Mahmooda Khatoon, to Mr. Abdul Saleem Khan, North West Frontier Civil Service. A large number of persons attended the reception.

There was a large dinner party last night, in connection with the wedding. Among those were present were the Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Fazli Hussain and others.—A. P.

Lord Carson Seriously Ill

LONDON, March 31.

The octagenarian Lord Carson is seriously ill with bronchitis. Reuter's Special.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Manager on Rs. 40 for order supplying Dept. Apply with 2 annas stamps for full particulars to Investor's Corporation, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (7993).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging in Poona. Try the Gujrat Hindoo Lodge, Daniah Nikabhai Mansion Peona 2. (2082).

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Internal Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days Internal Use turns Grey Hair into Black for Life. Besides it increases Eye-Sight, Brain Power, removes weakness. In fact it makes man a man. Price 40 doses Rs. 10. Indian Medical Works, Darbhanga, No. 5. (2173).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Ready For Sale, In Gowghat Bazaar, Hardwar, 8 shops and 4 upper rooms are ready for sale. The yearly income by rent is nearly Rs. 2,000 per year which can be increased. Those who want may communicate with Mahant Birgir, S/o Shankergir, Gowghat, Hardwar. (2184)

"NOPECTERS ORSONS"

But A. D. C. To Gov[illegible] Acquitted In Pro[illegible]ecution

That [illegible] are not the respecte[illegible]sons, was demonstrat[illegible] a prosecution which t[illegible]hed against an Indian A[illegible]H. E. the Governor, who [illegible]arged with failing to gi[illegible]b traffic at Walkeshwar [illegible]t near the lower gate of t[illegible]nment House. The case[illegible]d by the bench of Hon[illegible]cy Magistrate, Girgaon, [illegible] of Mr. P. P. Kapadia a[illegible]S. Donovan.

Sub-Ins[illegible]haikh prosecuted while [illegible]ed was defended by Mr. [illegible]ungalwala, who recently r[illegible]om the bench as a Pres[illegible]agistrate.

It appea[illegible]n the evidence that on 2[illegible]ary last at about 3-30 p.[illegible] car beonging to Mr. B. [illegible]gton and driven by Mar[illegible]uza was going along Walk[illegible] Road toward "Tin Batti"[illegible]e Lamps, when near the lo[illegible] of the Government Ho[illegible]car of Lieut. Nathasingh, A.D.C. to the Governor ca[illegible] of the lower gate and da[illegible]ainst the taxi car with the[illegible]that both the cars were d[illegible] Lt. Nathasingh was ch[illegible]nder rule (19) (3) of Motor[illegible]e Act 1914.

Mr. Jungal[illegible]inted out at the outset th[illegible]ough the accident occurr[illegible]he 2nd February, inform[illegible]before the court was fil[illegible] one month, viz: on the 3r[illegible]h.

The defence[illegible] accused was that the drive[illegible]e taxi car was going at [illegible]cessive speed which was mo[illegible]30 miles an hour. Beside[illegible] road was wide enough a[illegible] taxi driver had ample roo[illegible]drive faster away from the[illegible] gate.

The Magistra[illegible]quitted the accused.

TEMPERAT[illegible] ABNORMAL

All India W[illegible]r Report

PO[illegible] March 31.

Associated wi[illegible]nderstorms there has been l[illegible]n in North Baluchistan and [illegible]nir while a few falls have oc[illegible]in Assam. Temperature is a[illegible]normal in East and North P[illegible] and from Rajputana and G[illegible] to Assam.

CHIE[illegible] AMOUNTS RAINFALL.

Silchar, Srinaga[illegible] Chaman, half inch and [illegible]arg[illegible] and Dras, quarter.

FORE[illegible]

A few light sho[illegible]nay occur in Kashmir. Sou[illegible]st Bengal and Assam.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary Of Meteorological Observa[illegible]

Summary of Meteorical Observations.

Change of 8 a.m. [illegible]eter in past 24 hours—.016 i[illegible]

Temperature (dry [illegible] at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet [illegible] at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum tempera[illegible] during 24 hours 87.6 degrees (above normal.)

Minimum temperat[illegible] during 24 hours 76.1 degree[illegible] (above normal.)

OFFICIAL BAR[illegible]TER READIN[illegible]

At 8-7 a.m. local t[illegible] (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard [illegible]) and temperature 82.5 deg. F[illegible] mercury barometer witho[illegible] index error at mean sea le[illegible] would actually read 30.01 inc[illegible] and a compensated anero[illegible]d 2[illegible]nches.

For correction of sh[illegible] instruments please subtract [illegible] the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of [illegible]vation of the instrument abo[illegible] mean sea level.

BHAKTA PRALHAD

(Marathi)

In

4th & Last Week

AT

KOHINOOR CINEMA

DADAR

Daily at 5, 7-35 & 10-30 P.M.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

On Sat., Sun., Mon. and Holiday[illegible]

ENTERTAINMENT AT ITS BEST

Featuring MASTER MOHAN and RATNAPRABHA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Adapt Political Tactics To Changing Conditions

(Continued from page 16).

people a prosperous and happy life."

Stressing the necessity for economic planning the President said that the rapid changes that were taking place in the economic outlook and policies of other countries, the development of exaggerated economic nationalism, the economic consequences of reparation and war-debt problem, new tariff and currency policies, were all factors which made such a planning an immediate necessity. To counteract their unfavourable reactions and diminish the violence of their impact, it was necessary to plan out defensive measures. If countries endowed with a high economic standard like Britain, France and U. S. A. decided to refashion their monetary and exchange policies, they in India also had to modify their own policy in the light of such developments. There were various types of plans and it should be their endeavour to select the type that would be most suitable to Indian conditions.

AGRICULTURE.

In any scheme of planned economy for India the President thought the foremost attention should be directed to agriculture—the biggest industry of the country. Whatever degree of interdependence with other parts of the world might be permissible or economically justifiable in other matters, India should aim at becoming absolutely self-sufficient with regard to her food supplies; and production of such crop as rice and wheat must have adequate attention. Apart from the question of self-self-sufficiency in food supplies Indian agriculture required to be specially looked after in order that the purchasing power of the mass of the population might be strengthened, thereby providing the necessary nucleus for industrial and commercial development. "In fact, whether we look at agriculture from the point of view of the prosperity of our peasants, the expansion of our export trade, the meeting of our foreign obligations, the development of our industries or the solvency of our provincial finances, its supreme importance in the general economy of India and the urgency of economic planning in this field are forcibly impressed upon us."

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Regarding Indian Industry he said that notwithstanding some recent indications of industrial growth, India was still, as judged by the standard of industrially advanced countries, very backward. The demand for industrial development in India was sometimes misinterpreted as an attempt to manufacture in India everything that Indians required. Indian economic nationalism had never gone to any such absurd length or placed an exaggerated faith in the principle of economic self-sufficiency. "Our aim is to manufacture within the country everything that it is possible to make on a reasonable economic basis and for which we have the natural facilities. In our attempts to develop industries we should guard ourselves against a potential danger of lack of balance in the development of even individual industries."

"The condition of our labourers needs considerably to be improved and their standard of living; should be raised by providing for better housing facilities, general education and other social amenities."

COMPANY LAW.

"Our company law is in many respects out of date and needs considerable modifications in order to adjust it to the newer problems and developments. The system of managing agency, as has been universally asserted, requires to be thoroughly re-examined in the light of experience and altered circumstances."

INADEQUATE ATTENTION.

He regretted the inadequate attention paid by Government to the development of internal trade which in his opinion was of much greater value and importance. The fact that Government were vitally interested in India's foreign obligations had induced them to pay almost exclusive attention to foreign trade to the neglect of the problem of the expansion of internal trade. This was perhaps also due to the fact that the British business community had much larger interest in the foreign trade than in the internal trade of the country. The lack of an internal trade policy had produced most curious economic anomalies and misfits. He also emphasised the necessity for developing and expanding foreign trade particularly exports as they had heavy external obligations to meet. He welcomed the recent development of trade agreements with foreign countries.

SECTIONAL AGREEMENT.

The Bombay-Lancashire agreement in the opinion of the President lacked the seal of national approval and as far as India was concerned one could almost call it a sectional agreement. India had not gained much from it. By no stretch of imagination could it be called a valuable economic concession as while India had agreed to give a part of her market to Lancashire goods, Lancashire had not given any undertaking to buy any raw cotton from India. It could not therefore be called a bilateral agreement.

Concluding the President said: "I believe that unless some measures for improvement of the economic stamina of the people are quickly adopted, the situation may get out of control and lead to catastrophic repercussions. The great need of the moment is not only a policy of action to deal with a pressing situation, but also the provision of a new conception of social and economic organisation which will facilitate the evolution towards a healthy and stable economic system. Such a system need not involve a radical reconstruction of the economic structure. Nor need it eliminate from business the motive of personal reward. Once we have laid the foundations of a plan for the economic betterment of the country as a whole, there will still be a large field of useful work for even the most hardened individualist. But unless something is done quickly, I feel, there is a limit to the sufferings that will be borne by even a traditionally patient people; and when their balance of mind has been upset by continued privations and their judgment warped by severe economic adversity, they may develop into the most fertile soil in which the violent and ruthless could sow the seeds of revolution. That is the lesson furnished by the history of countries like Russia, eighteenth century France, Post-War Germany and Post-War Italy.

Revolutionary movements thrive with the development of a revolutionary situation, and bankruptcy of statesmanship has invariably led up to such a situation. The flamboyant appeal of the revolutionary must be opposed not by a negative attitude, but by constructive proposals which will appeal to the reason and intelligence of the nation by diminishing its sufferigs. But it is not enough to frame constructive proposals, nor is it enough to know the remedy, we must apply it in time before fatal symptoms have developed."

TO-DAY
Special Morning Show at 10 a. m. for only
LADIES AND CHILDREN
THE FOURTH
and now positively the last and the final
VICTORIOUS WEEK !
The Boisterous and Hilarious
MUSICAL COMEDY EXTRAVAGANZA
EDDIE CANTOR
in his funniest and best picture
ROMAN SCANDALS
MORE BEAUTIFUL GIRLS—MORE LAVISH SPECTACLE MORE DELICIOUS SONG HITS
with the greatest Comedian Star
EDDIE CANTOR
that Hollywood has yet produced
ROMAN SCANDALS
RELEASED THROUGH UNITED ARTISTS.
Also Showing Silly Symphony in Techni-colour
NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.
WELLINGTON
(Plans Open—Book Early

INDIAN CONSTABLE HONOURED

LONDON, March 31.

His Majesty the King awarded the King's police medal for gallantry to constable Sheikh Shah Muhammad, of Bihar and Orissa police, for the rescue of patients on January 15 from a hospital which was damaged by earthquake.—Reuter.

NO MARKED EXPANSION

Empire Trade Fails To Respond To Ottawa Stimulus

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 31.

There has been improvement in some quarters in exchange of the Empire goods, notably between Britain and India and South Africa, but no marked expansion in the volume of Empire trade as a whole, declares the "Financial Times" in an article analysing the first year of Ottawa policy.

There is a strong evidence that good results may be expected from the policy when general conditions improve, and the tendency since the beginning of 1934 supports this.

British imports from the Empire countries totalled £249,450,000 in 1933, which is an increase of £1,300,000 as compared to the 1932 but the British exports to the Empire countries amounted to £163,500,000 which is a decrease by £2,000,000.

The heavy decline in trade with the Irish Free State, and with Hongkong as the gateway of South China, is sufficient to account for the failure of Empire trade as a whole to respond to the stimulus of Ottawa.

DON'T LOSE SELF-RELIANCE

In God's Eye All Are Equal Says Mahatma

SITAMARHI, March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi reached Muzaffarpur by train at 6/30 in the evening on Wednesday and motored straight to a public meeting where he held prayer in which the audience joined. In a short speech after prayer, he reminded the audience that in God's eye all were equal. His sun shone on high and low, rich and poor alike. Some Domes had complained to him that caste Hindus did not permit them to draw water from wells. Such a conduct was a negation of the Shastras' teachings. He was glad to tell them that people at Sonepore had promised him to permit Domes to draw water in future.

TALKS WITH WORKERS.

Gandhiji passed the night at Rajendra Babu's Ashram where before retiring he had a talk with workers in connection with relief work. He left Muzaffarpur in the morning and addressed a meeting at Rampurhari. He then proceeded to Bhar, Thuá and Chuar, where owing to the silting of the passage of Bhatgmati river into Lakmidevi an area of about 20 square miles has been turned into marsh land, converting one of the most fertile areas in Bihar into a pestilential swamp.

In the course of his speech delivered to a gathering on the edge of Chaur, he promised, subject to the advice that might be given by technical Experts, that the draining of the swamp by digging a canal would be one of the first things taken up by the Relief Committees. He warned them not to lose their self-reliance, and asked that no able bodied person should demean himself by begging for doles.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S TOUR PROGRAMME

PATNA, Mar. 31.

Mahatma Gandhi on his return here from his tour of the affected area will be holding a meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangha and the Central Relief Committee at the Guest House on April 5 and 6. Mr. G. D. Birla, the President of the Anti-Untouchability Board and Mr. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society and Secretary of the Board, will be attending the meeting.

Gandhiji will resume his Harijan tour on April 7, when he leaves Patna for Purnea. He leaves Purnea on April 9 arriving at Gauhati on April 10 and thereafter tours Assam, returning to Patna probably on the April 20.—A P

MENINGITIS SPREADS TO NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Mar. 30.

Nagpur which has been immune from the disease so far records one death from Meningitis.

The Medical Health Officer of the Municipality of Nagpur has addressed a long communication to all the local doctor s for the purpose of enlisting their co-operation in checking the disease —A. P.

COUNCILLORS REMAIN FIRM

Kurla Municipality Confirms Acceptance Of Bids Of All Toll Bars

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, March 31.

The Kurla Municipality resorted to the war-path in carrying last evening by a majority of two votes Mr. Fitwalla's resolution, confirming the acceptance of the bid for Rs. 10,000 in respect of the two toll-bars Nos. 1 and 6 on the Kurla-Chembur and Santa Cruz-Ghatkopar Roads, within Municipal limits, inspite of the Collector's letter, asking the board not to take such a step in view of the grave consequences the Municipality might have to suffer by their action, and warning the councillors of their personal liability, if the auction purchaser claimed damages suffered by him from the Municipality in the event of Government suspending their (municipality's) right to levy tolls on those two bars.

In pursuance of the previous day's resolution, requesting the president to obtain legal opinion in the matter, the following one from Mr M. V. Hedge, a prominent pleader of Thana, was read out to the councillors present at yesterday's meeting before taking up the consideration of the subject:—

"I think that the Municipality should not confirm the auction sale of toll-bars (1) and (6) as it may involve complications in view of the attitude taken by the Government. The Municipality should try to satisfy its rights to farm out the above toll-bars. If the Government does not decide the matter in favour of the Municipality, the Municipality should collect the toll through their own servants after two months and in case Government decides to exercise their powers under section 102 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, the matter may be considered again with a view to settle the rights of the Municipality as regards the toll-bars in a court of law.

NOT OBNOXIOUS.

"It may be brought to the notice of the Government that the levy of the toll is not obnoxious in the interest of the general public."

Mr. A. R. I. Fitwalla then moved the following proposition:—

"Considering the president's letter of March 29 last addressed to the Minister for the Local Self-Government through the Collector and the Commissioner, and the Collector's letter of March 29 last received in yesterday's meeting, and the legal opinion of Mr. Hegde of Thana obtained in connection with the Collector's letter, the Board hereby resolves that efforts be made to satisfy the Government that the levy of toll by the Municipality is not at all obnoxious in the interest of the general public and that it is in accordance with the rules sanctioned by the Government as well as with the provisions of section 73 (3) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughts Act and that the Municipality is not levying toll on through traffic passing along the provincial or other roads not vested in the Municipality, and that the Municipality is not in any way contravening the policy of the Government laid down in resolution of August 8 last and that the Government's order calling upon the Municipality to make rules for the exemption of all through traffic passing along all roads lying within the Municipal limits irrespective of the fact whether they belong to the Municipality or the Government from the operation of the toll seems to have been based on the misunderstanding that the Municipality is levying toll on vehicles passing along the roads not vested in it, and that although the Municipality is not levying toll on through traffic passing along the provincial and other roads not vested in the Municipality, still the Municipality is willing to frame a rule that "all through traffic passing along the roads not vested in the Municipality be exempted from the operation of the toll tax rules and for the purpose the Municipality is willing to modity toll tax rule No. 3 by adding therein a subclause to that effect.

CANCELLATION CLAUSE.

"The Board further resolves that the highest bids of Rs. 10,000 for toll-bars (Nos. 1 and 6) and Rs. 4,000 for toll-bars (Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5) offered by Mr. Torabkhan Haji Abdul Sattar Khan at the public auction held on March 28 last for levy and collection of tolls for the next official year be accepted and confirmed subject to the express condition that in case the Government pass order for abolishing or shifting any of the toll-bars or exempting through traffic passing along the roads vested in the Municipality from the payment of the toll or in any other way affecting levy and collection of toll, the contract be immediately cancelled and that the contractor will not be entitled to claim any damages from the Municipality on account of such order of the Government and that in such a case he will be liable to pay proportionate amount for the period he is allowed to collect toll and that he will strictly fulfil all terms and conditions of the contract.

The Board further resolves that in case the Government decide against the Municipality and exercise their powers under section 102 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, the matter be considered again with a view to settle the rights of the Municipality with regard to the levy of toll and other relief in a court of law or to abolish entirely the levy and collection of toll".

Mr. S. B. Ganpule seconded the proposition.

"SUSPEND LEVY."

Mr. C. N. Kalyankar moved the following amendment: "In view of the Collector's letter read with the legal opinion obtained by the president, the board finds it hazardous to levy and collect toll at bars Nos. 1 and 6, which are the only bars fetching handsome income to the Municipality and the collection from bars Nos. 2 to 5 are rather negligible, the board does not find it advisable to burden the resources of the Kurla public and therefore the levy of toll on all bars be suspended till such time the Government will be sympathetic to rescind their orders of exemption of collecting toll on bars Nos. 1 and 6".

Mr. D. R. Mokashi seconded the amendment.

Mr. Reuben, nominated member (personal assistant to the Collector) moved another amendment that in view of the Collector's letter and Mr. Hedge's legal opinion, the auction of toll-bars Nos. 2 to be sanctioned in the name of Mr. Torabkhan.

In the absence of a seconder, the last amendment was not considered.

Six members voted for the proposition and two for the first amendment, which was declared lost.

As a substantive proposition, five voted for Mr. Fitwalla's motion and three against.

The president Mr. N. Patankar refrained from voting.

AROUND THE COURTS

An unknown Muslim was run over by the down-electric train of the G. I. P. Railway on Friday evening at the Sewri Station. It seems that the deceased was crossing the line slowly, being unaware of the approaching train, which ran over him. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

* * * *

Sanganna Narsanna, a labourer, while working on the second flour of a building situated on the Laming Road, suddenly missed his foot-hold, slipped and fell dow. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died. The jury gave a verdict of death due to accident.

* * * *

Madhavji Pragji a resident of Matunga, was passing along Muslid Bunder on Friday when all of a sudden he dropped down and became unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died at mid-night. A medical examination of his body revealed that there was Eucaliptus Oil in the stomach. The contents of the stomach has been sent to the Chemical Analyser and the inquest has been adjourned.

* * * *

Abdul Moihuddin, a Muhammadan was arrested by the Palton Road Police on Friday morning as he was attempting to run away with a gold chain snatched from the neck of a child that was sitting by the side of its mother in a tram-car. The property was, however, found in his possession.

WHAT SELECT COMMITTEE LACKS

Expert Evidence Is Wanting Says Duchess Of Atholl

LONDON, March 31.

Duchess of Atholl in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" draws attention to the insufficiency of independent expert evidence heard before the Select Committee, and gives instance that no men has been heard who served the Departments of Education, Agriculture, or Public Works since the transfer by the Montagu Act, while evidence regards Health referred only to provinces.

The Select Committee has heard no Englishman who served the Irrigation, Forts, Railways, Posts and Telegraph and Customs, and no man with long and recent experience of the Finance Departments.

No ex-judge of the provincial High Court was asked his opinion as regards the abolition of the rule for establishing a proportion of British barters and members the I.C.S. on the Bench.—Reuter.

Defalcations In Police Station Treasury

Discovery, Sequel To Officer's "Suicide" Which Is A Topic Of Speculation

How did Deputy Inspector Lewis of the Princess Street Police Station actually meet his death and the discovery of serious defalcations in the Station Treasury, which was in his custody, are topics, which have caused a sensation in City Police circles.

DEFICIENCY IN SAFE.

Serious defalcations, involving a considerable sum have been discovered at the Princess Street Police Station, following the tragic death by a pistol-shot of Deputy Inspector Lewis, who had custody of the safe, in which was kept all the money received at the Police Station.

It appears that the late Deputy Inspector was in charge of all the sums received at the Police Station by way of deposits, bail and amounts found on a search of persons arrested for "satta" gambling. These amounts were kept in a safe, the key of which remained with the Deputy Inspector.

ACTUAL AMOUNT UNKNOWN.

Inquiries made go to show that Sub-Inspector Hampton handed over to Inspector Raje the keys of the safe, after the tragedy that took place in the Princess Street Police Quarters in the early hours of Monday morning. The safe was opened in the presence of the Superintendent and other officers on Tuesday, when it is alleged the sensational discovery, that considerably over a thousand rupees had been misappropriated, was made. The matter was immediately reported to the Police Commissioner, who instituted prompt inquiries.

The accousts are still being audited and the actual amount misappropriated is not yet known.

HOW DID HE DIE?

It will be recalled that on Monday last, Deputy Inspector William Lewis (35), was found with a gunshot wound on his forehead lying on a bed with a service revolver by his side. Before medical aid could be rendered he passed away.

At the Coroner's inquest, by a majority of 4 to 3 a verdict was returned that the officer died on account of a gunshot wound on the head which was self-inflicted but three of the jurors refused to express any opinion as to how the wound was inflicted.

The medical evidence was to the effect that the bullet had entered the forehead and had lodged itself seven inches deep without an exit.

The narrow majority by which this case has been decided as one of suicide has given rise to many hypothetical propositions. One of these is that, if the wound were self-inflicted the fatal shot must have been fired from a very close range and, if that were so the skull would have been blown away and the bullet would not have remained in the head but almost certainly have passed out.

Another theory is that the angle at which the shot must have been fired, almost disproves the theory that the shot was self inflicted. It is significant also that three of the jurors should have refused to subscribe to the majority view that the wound was self-inflicted.

The Police adduced no further evidence, although the service revolver was promptly taken charge of and apparently examined for finger prints.

Could the family altercation have led the young officer to take his life? Or does the discovery of the alleged misappropriation—after the death of the officer—furnish the cause for this act; or was it a foul act by some unknown person?

These questions are the main topic among the deceased's brother officers and those who knew him and regarded him as a capable officer and a genial personality.

CONFERENCES AT ALLAHABAD

Aggarwal Mahasabha To Consider Agricultural Problems

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 31.

Two important conferences, namely the Judicial Service Association Conference and the All-India Aggarwal Mahasabha, are being held here to-day. Rai Bahadur A. C. Basu presides over the Judicial Service Conference and the Chief Justice, Sir S. M. Suleman, will deliver the inaugural address.

The Judicial Service Association Conference, it is understood, will urge the reservation of three High Court Judgeships for the Provincial Service and the stoppage of recruitment of District and Sessions Judges from the Indian Civil Service.

It will also urge that the services should be controlled by the High Court and the Chief Court.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS.

The All-India Aggarwal Mahasabha, which is holding its session to-day, will be presided over by Raja Bhupandra Narayan Singh Bahadur, a former Minister of the Bengal Government. He arrived here this morning and was taken in a procession from the railway station.

Among other things the Mahasabha will discuss the problems connected with the U. P. agricultural relief, revenue sales of bills, the Punjab Land Alienation Act, child marriages and the establishment of an Aggarwal bank.—A. P.

NO TRUTH IN REPORT

STOCKHOLM, March 31.

A denial of the report that Prince Bestil would marry a commoner has been issued by a semi-official Swedish agency.—Reuter.

The Arise Novelty Musical show never seen Before on the Screen.
THE PICCOLI MARIONETTES, with
The beautiful, dainty, adorable Lilian Harvey.
In a production with a soul-stirring romance plus a magnificence in music, spectacle and novelty never before achieved by a motion picture.
FOX FILM Present
A Jesse L. Lasky Production
I Am Suzanne!
with
LILIAN HARVEY
Gene Raymond
& Leslie Banks
AT ROXY
TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW & MONDAY
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

SCHUSTER'S PARTING KICK, RUIN OF INDIGE NOUS INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1).

continued policy of silver sales by the Government of India, despite public protests. The Federation expresses the opinion that, since the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission are not now operative, the Government should stop further sales of silver. It welcomes the reduction of import duty on silver and hopes that this will be a first step towards the ultimate abolition of the duty.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES.

By another resolution the Federation protests against the action of the Government of India in abolishing the export duty on hides despite continuous demands by the Federation for increase of the duty.

As regards mutilated currency notes the Federation urges the revision of the existing rules, so as to restore the position as before 1927.

As for the Merchandise Marks Act, the Federation draws the attention of the Government of India to foreign imports without any marks of origin, similar in form and design to the corresponding 'Swadeshi' products, and urges that the lacuna in the Act be removed by a provision imposing the obligation of the country of origin being distinctly shown on all imported goods.

BANKING FACILITIES.

The resolution on banking urges the Government to give immediate consideration to the recommendations of the Central Banking Committee with a view to preparing a definite programme to secure the extension of banking services, particularly for the purpose of aiding industries and agriculture, to improve the organisation of banking in general in India and facilitate the expansion of joint stock banking in the country.

As for the surcharge on railway freight on coal, the Federation expresses the opinion that the coal industry is in urgent need of immediate attention and, therefore, urges the Government to take proper steps to help the industry by withdrawing the surcharge and also by adopting the restriction scheme put forward by the industry to rehabilitate it.

STATUTORY RAILWAY BOARD.

Referring to the Statutory Railway Board a resolution states: "The Federation, while not agreeing that the Statutory Railway Authority should form an essential feature of the future constitutional reforms, is of the opinion that should such an institution be considered necessary the Indian Legislature alone should have the unfettered authority and discretion to devise a suitable machinery, for proper administration of Indian Railways, delegating to it such functions and powers as may be deemed necessary and that the rights of the Indian Legislature should be in no way restricted by the constitution acts with regard to the policy, finance and administration of the Indian Railways."

A short while before the lunch interval, prominent Congress leaders, including Dr. B.C. Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived in the visitors' gallery.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

After lunch the first resolution discussed related to the sugar industry. Mr. Sri Ram moved the first resolution, protesting against the proposed sugar excise duty, as it would be harmful to the industry in particular, and to the country in general. He disclaimed any desire to do propaganda for the industry, but wanted to present facts which no Government member could challenge. The industry had developed itself in two years to the extent which had been expected by the Tariff Board, and the Government only in 15 years. But that ought to be a ground for encouragement and not discouragement from the Government. The industry had paid income-tax and surtax on income-tax all these years.

He asked why the proposed excise duty should swing back the pendulum of progress. Again the growers and the consumers had profited by the expansion of the sugar mill industry, the grower was getting five to six annas per maund for sugarcane, and the consumer was purchasing sugar at a rate which was calculated to have saved him three crores of rupees per annum.

A CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

The very fact that 'gur' was not manufactured anywhere near the mills, but far away from them, proved conclusively that the cane-grower was getting a fair price and even at a distance he got a fair price for his 'gur' which was used by the mills for refining purposes.

Mr. Sri Ram said "we sugar manufacturers next to Delhi are prepared to let Sir George Schuster to take charge of our mills, and let him give ten per cent profits to us." (Cheers). Sugar was sold in Germany, France, England and Australia at a price which approximated the cost of Indian sugar, but none of these countries thought it fit to impose an excise duty. That exclusive action, he said, was left for the Indian Government which was not tired of having taken taxes in so many forms. Yet, Sir George Schuster had advised moderation to the Indian sugar industry. This advice could have been more appropriately addressed to the Government of India itself

SCHUSTER'S PARTING KICK.

Mr. Khaitan, in support of the resolution, remarked that Sir George Schuster had suspended the laws of arithmetic in all his calculations and given a parting kick to the sugar industry. The jute companies, he pointed out, had also made huge profits, why had he left them out? The Indian sugar mills did not make more than six or seven per cent profit.

MERCHANTS' HUGE LOSSES.

Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon traced the history of the sugar industry in India and pointed out that in view of the deficit budget the Government had imposed revenue duties, which were clearly not a protection to the industry. The duty went up from Rs. 4-1/2 in 1930 to Rs. 6 in 1931, to Rs. 7-1/2 later on and with the surcharge of 25 per cent it amounted to Rs. 9|1 from March 1931. The Finance Member had power behind him, whereas they could only agitate, complain and protest. And what was the result of these revenue duties? Merchants who were doing import business suffered great losses and the trade came to a standstill and capital lay idle. Therefore they came forward and invested enormous capital on the belief that under the Sugar Protection Bill, which was then passed, protection would be continued for the next seven years uninterruptedly.

"BREACH OF FAITH."

This year more than 75 mills sprang up. The present action of the Government was clear breach of faith, with the result that the Indian public would not come forward to invest capital in any future industry.

Mr. Shivratan Mehotta (Sind) opposed the excise duty proposed by the Government on principle.

Mr. Shama Iyer (Mysore) explained the various handicaps which manufacturers in South India already suffered from large imports from Java on account of the nearness of the sea-coast. He thought that the levy of the excise duty was very inopportune.

Pandit K. Santhanam said that Sir George Schuster's speech in the Assembly was full of invectivs and lacked arguments. Only a few factories which had been struggling for years, made some fair profits these two years, but over eighty per cent of the new factories could not even pay their way.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

INDO-JAP. TRADE AGREEMENT

The resolution on the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement was moved by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. The resolution recorded the appreciation of the services of the Indian Trade delegation and the unofficial advisers and expressed gratification at the support accorded by the Associated Chambers of Commerce to the proposals made by the Federation representatives for the protection of the small industries. It expressed the opinion that the terms of the agreement imposed a check on the full and free development of Indian cotton and textile industries, and warned that in future trade agreements should not commit the country to import manufactured goods in return for export of raw materials from India.

AT THE EXPENSE OF INDIA

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas complimented Sir Joseph Bhore for his patience tenacity and personal attention in concluding the agreement, but desired that the actual signing of the treaty should be in India and not in England. Both the Indo-Japanese agreement and the Mody-Lees Pact had been somewhat at the expense of India from the point of view of the textile industry. India, he continued, could not be endlessly importing Lancashire goods for the sake of the export of her raw material. In fact, Italy, France and Germany were said to have complaints against India on this score. These countries were also customers of Indian cotton, but India was in the unhappy position of not being able to control her own fiscal policy. Whatever the future reforms, the Government of India must see that, in future, in no trade agreement with any country, was India committed to a policy of having to import finished products for the export of raw materials.

Ex[illegible]nts had been made in Lan[illegible] with India's medium and short staple cotton and [illegible]d had proved promising but the I[illegible]ndian mills should use more of I[illegible]ndian cotton.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai said that the Indo-Japanese a[illegible]greement was arrived at [illegible]der stress of necessity when the cotton grower had to be saved from ruin. It was evidence of the growing spirit of nation[illegible]alism that representatives of the mill industries and others prese[illegible]nt at the negotiations, made co[illegible]mmon cause with the agriculturists as it was on his prosperity that there lay the prospect of commerce and industries in India. But, continued, the history of this agreement should not be repeated and when the three years had passed, they must see that all the interests were safeguarded.

Mr. Nirmal Chandra Gho[illegible]se and Mr. C. B. Mehta supported the resolution, the latter hinted at the possibility of Japan taking cotton from Korea and Manchuria in a few years.

NEW POLICY OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Mr. B. Das thought that India's future trade and commerce would have to be regulated by barter and on a quota basis. The Indian mercantile community by accepting the most favoured nation clause, had conceded twenty-five per cent preference to British Empire goods and [illegible] the Mody-Lees Pact another five per cent preference to Japanese goods, thus the Indian mercantile community was adopting a new policy of Imperial preference, and Mr. Das insisted that at the time of the negotiations with the British, India through the Federation representatives should demand that Britain should take at least one million bales of cotton as her quota.

The resolution was carried.—A. P.

Mr. G.L. Mehta moved a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the stores purchase policy of Port Trusts, and asking them, as also departments of Local and Central Government which had no policy in this mater to adopt the Stores Purchase rules of the Government of India

The resolution requested the Calcutta Port Trust to frame specifications for the proposed Howrah Bridge in such a way as to admit of the maximm use of Indian material and appealed to Government to do so in the case of all future works of any magnitude.

"BUY INDIAN" CAMPAIGN.

The resolution finally enjoined on the Governmet, Indian Chambers of Commerce and commercial associations to cay on an extensive "Buy Indian campaign on the lines of the "Buy British" and "Buy Americ" propaganda.

Mr. Mehta critsed the policy of the Calcutta Pt Trust in putting forth "the euse of economy when the choice as between the purchase of Indi versus British goods and the ease of specification when the oice was between British and Cinental goods." When Governm could exercise their control State-managed Railways with adquarters 6,000 miles away, w could not they do so in the c of ports near at hand?

As regards "Buy British" propaganda, hstanced the example of the g and Prince of Wales who inted it in England and asked w the Indian Government shoube afraid to initiate the "Bundian" propaganda. He ted the Indian commal bodies not to be satis with passing resolutions on e subject, but to encourage Sshi by reciprocity and other w

Mr. J.N. supported the resolution, wh was passed unanimously.

The Federm meets to-morrow morning.—A.P.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE AGREEMENT

Full Text Of Resolution Adopted By Federation

NEELHI, March 31.

Following is the full text of resolution reg the Indo-Japanese Trade ement as adopted by the Fion of Indian Chambers Commerce and Industry:—

(1) The ration places its appreciation the services of the Indianization and the unofficial rs in successfully concluding Indo-Japanese trade Agre after arduous negotiation under the most delicate difficult circumstances.

(2) The Fion also places on record its iation of the services rendy its representatives, and ses its gratification at thport accorded by the represes of the Associated Chs of Commerce to the proposde by the representatives e Federation for the protec of small Indian industries.

(3) The ation while appreciting that opportunity was given to Government of India for direct negotiation with a foreign Government regrets to note that though the terms of the Agreement were settled in Delhi between the Indian and the Japanese Delegations, the agreement itself has to be signed in London

UNWELCOME PRINCIPLES.

(4) In regard to the terms of the Agreement, the Federation is of opinion that in effect they impose a check on the full and free development of Indian Cotton Textile Industry, and involves the recognition of certain principles and methods which are prejudicial to Industrial and commercial interests of India, inasmuch as the agreement entails among others (a) arrangement for basing import of manufactured goods into India in return for exports of raw materials from which manufactured goods so imported could be made within the country itself. (b) evaluation of reciprocity of interests in regard to specific commodities were exchanged between India and Japan under varying degrees of necessity rather than in accordance with the more equitable and scientific criterion of the total advantages obtained by the two countries from the entire extent of their mutual trade relations.

(5) The Federation recommends to Government that in any future trade negotiations, this country should not be committed to import manufactured goods in return for advantage of exporting raw materials from this country, particularly such manufactured goods as can be made in this country from the very materials that are so exported.

(6) The Federation approves of the provisions made in the Agreement to reconcile the operation of the most favoured nation clause with the exigencies of ordinary foreign exchange situations that have developed in recent times and the necessity of protecting the Indian industries therefrom.

LAYER USE OF INDIAN COTTON

(7) The Federation recommends to Government that in view of the serious economic disadvantage arising out of the preponderating dependence of India upon certain foreign countries as outlets for exports of her raw materials, and the severe handicap it places upon the country in her negotiations with the other countries, immediate efforts should be made to remedy the same, and steps should be taken to encourage the larger use of Indian raw cotton in India itself and more extensive cultivation of suitable and necessary variety of long-staple cotton.

(8) The Federation, while appreciating the fact that the Indian cotton mills are the larger buyers of Indian raw cotton, requests them to take steps in order to ensure the use of even greater quantities with a view to reduce the dependence upon foreign markets.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL ADJOURNED

Mr. Jinnah To Preside Over To-day's Session

NEW DELHI, March 31.

In the absence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and in view of the fact that no one has as yet been elected Vice-President after the amalgamation of the two sections of the Muslim League, on the suggestion of Mr. Shah Maswood Ahmed, the Council of the All-India Muslim League, which commenced its session this morning in the League office proposed Haji Rashid Ahmed to the chair. After passing a condolence resolution on the death of two members of the Council during the year, the meeting adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow, when Mr. Jinnah will be able to preside and other members, who were absent to-day, will be able to attend.

It is understood that the session will be held in the morning only in order to enable the members to attend the Muslim Educational Conference also at Meerut.

Those present at to-day's meeting of the League included Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry, Nawab Liaqatali Khan, Sir Mohammed Yaqub, Mr. Hussain Imam, Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan Hafiz Mohammad Hidayat Hussain, Mr. Uppi Saheb, Sheikh Hafiz-ul Rahman, Khan Sahib S. M. Abdulla, Mr. Abdul Hakim, Mr. Abdul Ahad, Mirza Muhammad Shah Beg, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Khan, Sheikh Alibaz Khan, Mirza Mohammad Saed, Mr. Halim, Nawab Sardar Yar Jung, Haji Mohammad Gulam Hasan Khan, Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Mr. Syed Bahauddin, Mr. Abdul Jabbar, Mr. Muhhamad Jafri, Mr. Muhammad Hussain, Mr. Muhammad Siddiq Multani, Mr. Nawab Ali and Mr. Aziz Ahmad Khan.

The nationalist Muslims will meet this evening.—A.P.

Sterling Weakens

Clearing Banks Succeed In Raising Discount Rates

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 31.

There will be no Stock Exchange sessions until Tuesday.

On the Money Market, although to-day was a holiday, the currency demand and month-end settlements caused cheap supplies to be fully usable during the week, and borrowers were generally able to satisfy their needs without much recourse to Clearing Banks' abundant resources.

The Clearing Banks' fresh efforts to raise discount rates have been helped by a sharp jump in this week's Treasury Bills, which allotted 17 shillings, ten pence, compared with the 14 shillings previously.

Sterling to-day has weakened from Thursday's levels owing to some profit-taking and the absence of demand.

"Inaugurate Labour Code In India"

Stabilise Swadeshi Movement In Workers' Interests Appeals Mr. Shiva Rao

MADRAS (By Mail)

In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. B. Shiva Rao observes:—

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce which meets this week at Delhi has on its agenda a resolution urging the Government to accord full support to the "Swadeshi" and "Buy Indian" campaigns in the country. It is undoubtedly a primary duty of the Government to encourage indigenous industries in every possible way. But the question may legitimately be asked whether manufacturers and organisations like the Federation are doing all that they should in giving a lasting basis to the Swadeshi movement."

Personally, I have always viewed this movement as a means of solving unemployment in India. Last December at the Conference of All India Swadeshi workers in Bombay, I suggested that the definition of Swadeshi as commonly accepted—A predominance of Indian capital, labour, management and raw materials,—did little justice to the workers, since there is no employers in India who does or is even likely to employ a majority of non-Indians in his concern. If the safeguard for labour was intended to be taken seriously, the definition, I pointed out, was extremely unsatisfactory.

MINIMUM STANDARDS.

I wanted to incorporate certain minimum standards as a labour code for all Swadeshi concerns e.g. (1) registered trade unions to be accepted without reservations and qualifications as representatives of the workers concerned, (2) a minimum wage for each industry, (3) facilities for starting co-operatives stores, canteens, provident and insurance funds, etc., (4) recruitment through registered trade unions, and a few other points similar in character."

FOR HUMANE CONDITIONS.

My suggestion unfortunately was not accepted, and I had to be content with a general formula in favour of fair and humane conditions of labour. I would, however, like to point out, on the eve of the Federation meeting at Delhi that manufacturers' associations in the West do have in their Articles of Association elaborate codes regarding wages conditions of service, etc., and lay down in specific terms that all members of such Associations "shall be parties to any wages agreement which has been adopted and to which the trades unions representing the employees involved have subscribed." Alterations in wages cannot be made by an individual employer without the Committee on Production going into the matter with representative trade union officials and coming to an agreement if possible.

I earnestly trust that the Federation will take concrete steps to inaugurate a labour code in India in the interests of stabilising the Swadeshi movement.—A.P.

SCOTTISH CUP RESULTS

Rangers Beat St. Johnstone In Semi-Finals

LONDON, March 31.

The following are results of the football matches played in the Scottish Cup Semi-finals:—

Rangers 1, St. Johnstone 0.

St. Mirren 3, Motherwell 1.

—Reuter's Special.

RECORD HOLIDAY CROWDS

Advantage Taken Of "No Passport Week-End In France"

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 31.

Easter holidays have hitherto been sunny though cold with a shade temperature in the neighbourhood of 45 degrees. "No passport week-end in France" just introduced proved very attractive. All records for holiday trips cross-channel by the usual travel this time have year broken. Imperial Airways have also done record business to France. Nearly 1,000 have flown thither from London's air-ports in the last two days.

Paris.—Frenchmen have also taken advantage of the no-passport concession. Week-end trippers travelled to England in some numbers.

BERLIN'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER DIES

'Vossischez Zeitung' Ceases Publication After 230 Years' Existence

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, March 31.

Berlin's oldest newspaper the "Vossischez Zeitung" founded in 1704 has ceased publication on the ground that with the conditions in Germany, its task has ended. At the same time five other newspapers, all published in Hamburg, including the leading trade shipping journal founded in 1730 has been forced out existence by financial difficulties.

LENGTHY DEBATE ON C. D. MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 1).

pressed their opinion on the suspension of civil disobedience movement. It is believed that whatever decision the leaders may make, which will be finally known to-morrow, there appears to be a general agreement that no programme should be launched which has not had Mahatma Gandhi's previous sanction or approval for the simple reason that no plan of action will appeal to mass mind unless it is blessed by Mahatma Gandhi.

The question of Congress versus Legislatures will be discussed to-morrow.

Dr. Alam from the Punjab, Mr. S. Satyamurthi from Madras, Mr. T. C. Goswami and Kumar Devendralal Khan of Narajole from Bengal arrived to-day but except Mr. Satyamurthi others arrived too late for to-day's meeting.—United Press.

"SURAT SHORT STAPLE COTTON"

Report Contradicted As Misleading & Damaging To Cultivators

SURAT, March 30.

With reference to the Surat message of February 24 regarding cotton grown in Navsari District, the Cotton Officer, Navsari, Baroda State, says:—

"The news published about 28th February in Press under the heading "the Surat Short Staple Cotton" is not correct and not only it is misleading but also damaging to the cultivators and to the prestige of the Navsari cotton. As early as in 1932, as soon as this menace of mixture of "goghari" in the Navsari area was suspected, an inquiry was instituted by the Baroda Agriculture Department, as a result of which, since then, half a dozen of seed depots were organised every year at State expense.

These and other agencies were used for the distribution of 1027 type of cotton seeds. In these two years, about 2,50,000 lbs. of this seed was used for sowing by the cultivators. The inspection of cotton fields and visits to the several villages this season, in the Navsari area show that there is little or no existence of "Goghari" as pure crop. It may be found as a mixed crop in a very small percentage in the whole of South Gujrat generally from Ankleshwar to Billimora and for which fact, it is not just to single out and penalise the Navsari tract alone."—A.P.

HOLIDAY IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Bombay, March 31.

The New York Stock Exchange was open to-day and London Exchanges also remained open but all other markets were closed to-day. All London markets will remain closed on Monday, April 2 also.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 31.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 37 1/4) dol 37 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/2) dol 14 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 50 1/8 dol 50 5/8
United States Steel preference (dol 90) unquoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Closing Rates.

London, March 31.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay (5.87 1/2) 5.86 3/4
New York on Bombay (38.50) 38.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 3/4) 0.96 3/4
London on Milan (59.68) 59.62
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/16) 1-4 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 5/32

LONDON DISCOUNTS

London, March 31.

3 months (15/16 p.c) 1 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Bombay, March 31.

Broach A. M. was traded in at Rs. 196-4 at noon and at Rs. 198 in the evening. Silver Chaitra was steady at Rs. 61-0 and gold Chaitra at Rs. 38-9-0.

FOREIGN COTTON CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehto and Co., have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York.—Senate passed Bill with tax 75 per cent. when it is ginned.

New York.—More confidence and better feeling. Character of buying good. Commission houses, 'Wall Street', Liverpool and trade buying. Have a favourable opinion of market. Moderate business doing in cloths and yarns.

New York.—Bankhead Bill passed limiting free production to ten million bales coming season and taxing seventy five per cent of market value on any excess. This should lead to higher prices.

New York.—Progress Bankhead Bill and renewed possibilities inflation encouraging fresh buying.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 31st of March 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

	VAIDAS.
(B.T.)	A-M. 1934.
10-30	Rs. 198
12-30	Rs. 199
2-30	Rs. 199/8
	April-May.
Highest	Rs. 199/8
Lowest	Rs. 198
Settlement Rate	Rs. 199

ROOM RATES.

Our Bazar was closed to-day at 2-30 (B.T.) on account of "Chaitri Purnima"

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Saturday.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 24|10; Highest Rs. 24|10|6; Lowest Rs. 24|7; Closing Rs. 24|8 Clearing Rs. 24|8.

Castorseeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 25|11; Highest Rs. 25|13; Lowest Rs. 25|9; Closing Rs. 25|10; Clearing Rs. 25|10.

Groundnut Seeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 21|9; Highest Rs. 21|10; Closing Rs. 21|6; Clearing Rs. 21|6.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery Opening Rs. 22|11; Closing Rs. 22|8; Clearing Rs. 22|8.

An Earthquake Fantasy

By RADHA (Cartoonist)

"Father, do tell me all about this earthquake business. I cannot understand anything. Our teacher would not say anything in detail. But, look here father. If, as the teacher says, the land is only swung about like our baby in the cradle, why bother about it? Anyway the thing has come and gone. Why bother about it now?"

There had been another mild earthquake in Japan and the papers for days have been full of it. My son Kalyan, still in his teens, had been worrying the life out of me, since his school teacher had made it a custom to read out daily in the class portions relevant to the earthquake in the local newspaper. But the fool that he was, he would not answer the ever so many supplementary questions that always cropped up, so much so, it fell to the poor fathers to shoulder the task at home, nudged on by the female of the species, reigning supreme at home.

I did not know how to go about the talk. It is alright writing for the papers or talking at the club but explaining matters in a coherent, lucid and clear way to a young boy is altogether a different matter. Anyway I decided upon a course.

I decided that I would recall as succintly and as necessarily the details of the great Bihar-Nepal earthquake that happened in the year 1934 and the various relief measures adopted both by the Government and the people. In that year ('34) I was at Bombay and was helping, at a self sacrifice to fill the waste-paper baskets of various newspaper editors.

No Interruption, Please

"Well Kalyan," I proceeded, "I shall tell you all about an earthquake in India when you were not born. I shall give you full details of it but on one condition. You should not interrupt. The moment you interrupt I leave the house for a cinema. Agreed?"

"All right, father!" replied my boy.

"In those days, my boy, I must tell you at the outset, there was a central hub in the wheel of life in India both of the Government as of the people. That was a toothless old man with a magnetic smile, just a pinch of hair at the back of his head, puny of stature and weak in body. But this one man was the idol of the teeming millions of India.

This earthquake was a major one in the history of Indian earthquakes. On January 15th, 1934, about 2 p.m. in the afternoon about 20,000 square miles in Bihar were laid waste in the twinkling of an eye and the loss of lives was very great. This man, of whom I have told you, is Gandhiji...."

"What! father! the great Mahatma Gandhi?" "Seen him? I have spoken to him my boy! But look here, if you go on interrupting ..."

"Sorry, father, please go on. I never knew you had seen the great Mahatma."

"Well, Gandhiji was the one and only Indian of the land, so to say, and at the time of this earthquake was conducting an epic tour. Nowadays my boy we are all equal and we have no communal troubles.

Just now only your Mahomedan friend Sultan has left after having his food with us. And that other friend of yours, Marian, though now a Christian boy is the son of one whom we used to call untouchable. Your mother who served him food just now with us, would have shoed me out of the house in those days had I allowed him to come into the house even, let alone eating with us! Well, then, thanks to Gandhiji, all that is now gone.

By this earthquake apart from loss to life and property, business was entirely disorganised, communication cut off wholesale, organisations uprooted completely, towns, villages everything was turned into one huge desert of sand, debris and mortar, the whole scented with the putrid nascence of dead bodies. Creation had been uncreated, if I may say so, man's work of hundred years was negatived into non-existence within a minute by just a flesh of the wrath, that was in the Supreme Being! And patient man, ruler or ruled, set about it with a grim determination. This is how they did it. Don't be impatient, Kalyan, I will tell you everything slowly, little by little. Just listen. First of all I shall explain to you the relief measures. Whatever doubts you have, note them down in that paper and ask me in the end. If I say Annie Besant don't ask me at once who is Annie Besant but just follow as to what she did. And ask me at the end.

Fourth R. T. C.

Gandhiji on hearing of the disaster, postponed his tour. His tour, I forgot to say, was to abolish the then prevailing unnatural custom of caste depression. Though all were Hindus one section would not allow another into temples or even mix with them freely. To eradicate this man—imposed evil Gandhiji was touring about.

Postponing his tour, he rushed upto Bihar and set about organising relief measures. The Government with the then Viceroy at its head had started a fund and the people with one Babu Rajendra Prasad had started another. Money was pouring in and relief work was also being carried on an organized basis.

The Viceroy sent for Gandhiji at Delhi and simultaneously he summoned a Conference of provincial governors to Delhi. Gandhiji was the only non-official allowed to be present initially but a day later one Pandit Malaviyaji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poet, were also invited. Babu Rajendra Prasad was appointed the Secretary of this Conference—"The Greater Bihar Relief Conference!" The Conference was in close deliberation for one month and the following relief measures were immediately announced over the signatures of the Viceroy and Gandhiji at the top, followed by the Governors and others:—

Every Government officer and every member of the public whose income was above Rs. 1,200|- was to contribute 10 per cent. of their pay every month for a period of 20 years. Laymen were to be assessed as per their income tax returns. This would include the then Viceroy himself. It is said, and he put down the first instalment on the spot!

Every ruling prince, Chief, Zamindar and major landholder and members of the Council of State to subscribe immediately one full month's personal expenditure as per civil-list and to give once in five years one month's expenditure.

All-India Mourning

The whole nation to go into mourning for one full week, there being no entertainment of any sort, governmental or public.

The complete expenses of one dinner party, one evening party and five luncheon parties given at Government Houses (each and everyone including the Viceroy's House) to be contributed and the respective parties cancelled every year and to continue for twenty years. The current year's summer exodus of every provincial and also of the central government to be given up and the money gained from the budgetary allotment to be contributed.

Extra equal percentage of customs duties, earmarked for contribution, to be levied on wine and liquors, aeroplane parts, motor cars, locomotives, mill machinery and many other similar items.

Every public body, club, library, and school to pay a monthly contribution of Rs. 10- for five years, if their membership were above 100.

Half the net collections of every cinema, drama or entertainment that takes place on the fifteenth of every month to be contributed.

Every foreign going Indian and every foreign going non-Indian after a residence of five years in India to pay at the port of his sailing Rs. 100|- to the Collector of the district for contribution. This was enhanced to Rs. 2,000|- in the case of every prince or chief entitled to a salute of guns above nine guns.

Every owner of a vehicle or conveyance costing originally over Rs. 20,000 immediately to contribute Rs. 1,000|- each.

(It was also clearly explained by the Viceroy at a subsequent dinner that excuses of having contributed under one heading would not be of any avail and Mahatma Gandhi endorsed it in the press.)

The League of Nations accepted on representations from the British Government and the Viceroy, to send out an international appeal to its member—nations for funds for contribution, itself fixing the quota of contribution liberally on their own subscription basis.

Lecture Tours

Eminent men in every walk of life were sent out of their native provinces to lecture on their expert subject in 3 or 4 places in any province, no two colliding in any province at one time. Thus Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri went to Bombay and lectured on "My Reminiscences as a Dominion Ambassador." By his lectures at four different places a sum of Rs. 40,000 was easily collected. Dr. Ray, Dr. C. V. Raman, and Gandhiji all lectured.

Indian artistes, singers, musicians, dancers, etc., of Indian and international reputation were asked to tour the country and to contribute half the net proceeds.

A book was published containing contributions (given free) by every eminent Indian and those resident in India who were in the public touching on subjects peculiarly their own. Gandhiji contributed an article on "The Mission of My Life and how far I have succeeded." The Viceroy contributed one on "Gubernatorial Recollections or From Ottawa to Australia." Even the proverbially lethargic Maharajahs contributed. Jodhpur on big-game hunting—Fataudi, Porbunder and Dhrangadhra on cricket—Mysore on "My pilgrimmage to Mount Kailas"—The Aga Khan on "The Anxities of a Derby Winner" and so on. This book was made a compulsory extra study for all students of the University Classes for the period of five years. The entire net proceeds to be contributed.

Death duties of 10 per cent. were levied on properties of five lacs and over for 20 years. The said duties were to go to relief fund.

Every cargo and passenger steamer over 6,000 tons entering any major harbour on the India Coast line to pay Rs. 100 extra for five years.

One-fourth of all funded famine relief funds from every province to be contributed.

With the special permission of both the central houses of legislature an annual lottery to be started for twenty years.

On all race days from every course in India Rs. 1,000|- to be contributed.

Bars and taverns dispensing liquor after 9 o'clock at night to specially contribute Rs. 10|- for every night throughout India."

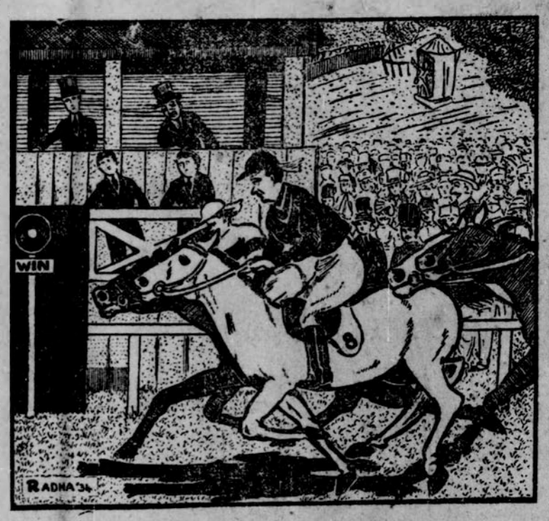
"Get up! Get up! Your tea is getting cold."

I woke up to find that all these were but——

"AN EARTHQUAKE FANTASY!"

Can You Predict which Horse will Win?

Can You Predict Your Perpetual Freedom from Disease?



Safeguard against Diseases—Take out a BOMBAY LIFE POLICY.

PURELY INDIAN—EXPERT ACTUARIAL ADVICE—LOWEST AND EASY PREMIUMS—PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS—WORRIES OF SUCCESSION CERTIFICATES AND PROBATES obviated by NOMINATION OF BENEFICIARIES—ECONOMICALLY MANAGED—SAFE INVESTMENTS. Consult

BOMBAY LIFE

Assurance Company, Ltd.

BOMBAY LIFE BUILDING,

45,47, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DADAR ARTS AND CRAFTS SCHOOL

Pupils of the Udyama Mandir, Dadar, an institution teaching various arts and crafts, such as dyeing, block and spray printing, paper work, shell-work, toy-making, etc., which has been established by a committee of local people interested in promoting the spread of the knowledge of handi crafts among the masses.

NO WOMEN LAWYERS WANTED

Male Members Of Profession Oppose Legislation

Bulgarian women are again pressing the government to introduce into the Sobranje a bill to remove the ban hitherto imposed upon women lawyers. But this bill is hotly opposed by the men of the legal profession, who are afraid of women's competition.

Last year the bill was not introduced, under the pretext that too many more pressing matters claimed the government's attention. But now the Minister of Justice has agreed to introduce the bill, and the President of the Sobrange, M. Malinoff, supports him, declaring that women's competition will improve and stimulate the profession.

There are 103 Bulgarian women who have qualified in jurisprudence. The first qualified in 1906 and thirty-two of them have qualified since 1927.

ANDORRA WANTS NO KING

Miniature State Declines Offer From Spanish And American Millionaires

The Council-General of Andorra has decided that Andorra will have no Kings, according to an official statement issued by that body and signed by its President.

Recently a French news agency announced that a wealthy resident of Barcelona had offered the Council 800,000 pesetas (about £20,000) if it would confer upon him the title of King of Andorra. This story was denied soon afterwards. Now it appears that it was a wealthy resident of Chicago who aspired to wear the Andorran crown and offered for that honour the sum indicated.

The statement continues:—"The said proposition was not discussed by the Council or even taken into consideration as it reveals an absolute ignorance of the Constitution of Andorra."

Andorra already has two Sovereigns in the persons of the co-Princes, and apart from the constitutional objection many Andorrans believe that their difficulties with these two have been sufficiently great without the necessity of adding a third Sovereign. The name of the would-be King has not been revealed.

Continued from column 7).

pretty well founded that there's one in exclusive Lake Forest, where the society folk romp and play. But the patrons of this camp appear to be—besides the ministry and the law—represented by the stratum of life you would expect to find in your apartment house.

Knapp intends to keep his camp going all winter. As a camp it is but a few weeks old, but already alinged with the International Nudist Congress. It costs dol. 10 a year to belong, 50 cents a night and 25 cents a meal. But as to the winter nudists—he says shoes will be tolerated "to keep the skates on, of course."—"Philippines Herald."

In The Midst Of 'Nature's Children'

Journalist Who Joins Nudist Camp For Day Finds Even Pocket 'Kerchief—In Case Of Sniffs—Taboo!

(By BRUCE GRANT.)

Zoro Nature Park, Ind.,—Your blushing correspondent is writing this modest little story attired in nature's own garb, sitting beneath a shady tree in the open spaces of Indiana, where men are men and women are women and no doubt about it.

It is a nudist camp and some half hundred men and women, young and old, fast and slim, are in plain view—some strolling about, others playing volley ball, others cooking over camp fires and still others lolling in the sunshine. Each and every one of them is as bare of clothes as Mother Hubbard's ice-box of dog rations.

But it's no facetious matter—this going nude. It is fraught with strange and conflicting emotions and dreads for the neophyte.

LOCATION A SECRET.

The invitation to come to Zoro Nature Park, which is a 240-acre tract "somewhere in Indiana" and about 68 miles from Chicago came from Alois S. Knapp, a Chicago attorney and founder of the camp. It came after so much agitation in the Michigan area, but Knapp swore his visitors to secrecy concerning the exact location.

On arrival at the camp it was found that not only must one disregard matters of geography, but also of the identity of the 53 nudists there, along with discarding everything else of a mundane nature.

Just as it was impolite in the rip-roaring days of the southwest to ask the name of a stranger or the brand of a horse, its—but let's get on—

"The first view of the camp—they don't like you to use the word "colony" and nudists are not "cultists"—is the white farm house which is approached by a lane off the mainhighway. The house is becoming a sort of genre study in nudity—as the paint is scaling off.

Behind the house is a big rebarn—and here is the novitiate's Armageddon. For it is here that one takes off everything and emerges in the clothes of heaven.

THE RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, fully dressed, meet all comers and turn them over to an athletic, formidable-looking chap. He is "the Reverend", for he once studied to be a minister. Because the house is on the road, the Knapps and "the Reverend" keep on a certain amount of clothes, but the latter is stripped to the waist in a sort of inspirational way.

"Come on," says "the Reverend', "get off your things and be comfortable. We don't go in much for rules, but there'll be no smoking, no drinking and no hunting. We won't tolerate any risque stories or foolishness. You've got to be nature's own child."

You learn about this time, too, that painted toe nails, vanity, curiosity and inhibitions are "de trop."

"Yes," chimes in Mrs. Knapp, a well-proportioned, sun-tanned and motherly woman—whose father used to own the farm where she and her husband have now been practising the delights of nudity for more than a decade—"we believe that five good members are worth a hundred questionable ones. We give applicants three trials—and they have to come well recommended from the start.

AIMS OF NUDISM.

"The idea of the nudist movement is to get back to nature—pure and simple. Nudism tends to give one a better and fuller understanding of life and paves the way toward the leading of a cleaner and more wholesome life.

"When people say to us, we should not go nude with the sexes mixed, we ask right back. 'Why not? What's wrong with it?' In fact there's no answer—no sane answer—to our 'Why not?'"

Time to undress! Off goes everything and even a desire to carry a pocket handkerchief—in case of the sniffs—brings a shake of the head from "the Reverend". So out to the back of the barn, where the road is not visible and what seems more important, one is not visible from the road—and the real adventure into the mysteries of nudism begin.

The sun is shining brightly and it is not cold. But there's gooseflesh, nevertheless as you wander down the path toward the woods you see a lady coming toward you. She's dressed in the height of nudity. You want to run, but there are briars on both sides of the path. She smiles and nods and passes. You have no impulse to look back—and you hurry along.

HORSESHOES.

Further down you come upon a group pitching horseshoes. Young men and young women. A furtive glance gives you an idea that they are handsome. But the horseshoes interest you much, much more. In fact everyone seems highly interested in the horseshoes—even several gray-haired men who might be judges in the proper robes, and who are standing around. When these spectators are not looking at the horseshoes, they are gazing abstractedly and wistfully at the passing clouds and the tree tops.

You walk along and see figures—nude figures—darting in and out from behind bushes and disporting on the river bank. None of these "children of nature" pay the slightest attention to you, and you feel a little embarrassed that you've paid some attention to one or two of them.

Finally you come to a clearing where a mixed group is absorbing the sun. The men and women are laughing and talking and—watching the passing birds. Then a sudden truth dawns on you. Nobody is conscious of your being nude but yourself. Yet everyone seems conscious of being nude himself—or herself. And you feel, too, that there is a certain unwritten code amongst the nudists that they should not notice each other—that is, noticeably. When they speak they look away or the men walk with a peculiar military air, and the women are more decorous in their action than if they were attired in tight-fitting silken sheaths.

But there's one thing they do notice. And that's clothes! A young woman, blonde and comely and 20, comes up wearing a pair of shorts. All eyes are upon her at once and there are several muttered protests. The young woman hastily darts behind a bush and emerges shortless.

AN APOLOGY.

"I'm sorry," the says apologetically. And from then on no one pays any attention to her—as the writer observed.

The nudist idea is spreading rapidly in these parts. Although this is said to be the closet nudist camp to Chicago, the rumour is

(Continued in column 5).

SOUTH INDIA

THROUGH the well organised facilities of this country-wide banking system, the branches of the QUILON BANK, LIMITED, afford banks, bankers and merchants a truly responsible and responsive service in 22 centres in South India.

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Cochin	Shertalley	Tuticorin
Coimbatore	Tenkasi	
Ernakulam		

A Page About Books And Their Writers

RECENT FICTION

A Daughter's Heroism

"FRANCES FIGHTS FOR HERSELF" by Effie A. Rowlands, Ward Lock and Co., London, 3s. 6d. net.

Frances Ward, the daughter of a high-minded father and a sensitive mother, finds herself early in life a drudge in a boarding house run by her step-mother. She is ill-treated beyond endurance and decides to live her own life. She gradually finds out how an unscrupulous uncle and his gang are responsible for he misery which killed her father, drove her mother to distraction and herself to the plight she was placed in. With a courage and resourcefulness which many a man in adverse circumstances may well emulate and envy, she fights through all obstacles, rescues her mother and gains in life the place to which she is rightfully destined. The story has a few tense situations and shows how a girl, not yet 20, can master them. The book makes inspiring reading.

M. S. M.

"SHATTERED" by Paul Trent (Ward Lock and Co., London), 3s. 6d. net.

Yvonne Caim is a young, beautiful and high spirited cinema star rising to fame early in her career. She is loved by Lord Templar and Nigel Ross, a rising barrister, who are both prepared to make any sacrifice to marry her. A serious accident during the shooting of a picture causes great suffering and permanent disfigurement to the young lady. The lordly lover drops her love while the barrister sticks on and helps the lady in various ways to settle down in her new life of comparative obscurity and poverty. Fortunately, a celebrated plastic surgeon in Paris is able to restore her face, when the young lord's love and desire to marry also revives. But the lady has made her choice and marries the barrister. It is a smooth recurring story which, while illustrating the average worldly conception of beauty and love as based mostly on physical appearance, also offers an intimate peep into the palpitating life of the cinema world.

M. S. M.

"THE HAVENSCROFT MYSTERY" by W. D. Lane Crawford (Ward Lock and Co., Ltd., London, and Melbourne).

Mr. Lane Crawford needs no introduction to lovers of light literature, being the author of at least half a dozen real thrillers. This one begins tamely and is rather insipid for the first 60 or 70 pages when the reader is introduced to all the chrarcters who meet together at the family party. There are, however, occasional touches of humour and sarcasm to liven up the prologue. The excitement commences when the host is murdered under unusual circumstances. The inevitable unofficail detective who happens also to be one of the family party steps in. The police also take a hand but, as is the fashion with writers, are slow with old fashioned methods and blunder. The mystery becomes more absorbing and the character around whom suspicion centres most is arrested. But a second murder deepens the mystery. The denouement is exciting and the unfolding of the mystery surprising ,though in certain aspects unconvincing. The final thrill appears when the detective confesses seven years after the murder that he and not the suspect is the murderer. He has, however, the reader's sympathy.

The book is written in a simple and breezy style. The story is gripping and of highest pitch throughout. Mystery detection, humour and love are all blended . The author has definitely come to stay in the forefront of writers of thrillers. The book should give a good two hours recreation to jaded nerves.

V. R. N.

SOME NOVELS

S.S. UTAH. By Mike Pell (International Publisher, New York).

This is largely crude propaganda for Communism. The book is boosted as a "new type of 'adventure' novel" by the publishers. It is merely sketchy newspaper writing, which makes an unsuccessful attempt to paint conditions in Soviet Russia in the rosiest light possible while the seaman's daily routine on an American merchant vessel is portrayed in deep black colours. The story has no point, the adventure little interest. An American seaman, a working "A B." manages to create acute discontent among his comrades on a trip to the Soviet Union. His colleagues are prepared to join hands with him for a general strike on the ship, after having visited a Russian port and being impressed with the condition of the workers there. The book can have only a limited interest for the general reader.

GOLDEN GLEANINGS: by Jehangir R. P. Mody, published by the author.

This is a collection of short poems in English on various subjects. Mr. Mody is lyrical over the achievements of the 'heroes of the Houston Mt. Everest Expedition,' he is romantic in the "Last Kiss," fantastic in "Fond Remembrance" and shows great care for the form and style of his composition in exquisite little pieces like the "Gold Mohar Tree". His adaptations from the French indicate his devotion to the onerous task of conveying accurately in English verse the intricate fancies of French poets like Theophile Gautier. A commendable effort.

The Message Of The Geeta

"THE MESSAGE OF KRISHNA": By Ardeshir Sorabji N. Wadia. M.A. Published by J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Though formally dedicated to "The Hindus of India," this bright little handbook of the philosophy of the Geeta is evidently intended for the edification mostly of Western students of Eastern life and thought. Mr. Wadia is obviously a deep student as well as genuine admirer of Hinduism, especially of the teachings embodied in the Bhagvad Geeta. He believes that in the personality of Krishna Hindu manhood has found its noblest fulfilment.

In his exposition of the doctrines of the Geeta, Mr. Wadia reviews also the legendary career of Krishna and shows how some Christian missionaries and Western scholars have entirely misunderstood the allegorical descriptions in the Hindu scriptures and grossly misrepresented the author of Geeta and his teachings. Some Hindu writers of later degenerate days, were also responsible in no small measure for the wrong view of the personality of Krishna which they presented to the illiterate masses of people.

Mr. Wadia's exposition of the principal doctrines of the Geeta will be accepted by Hindus as, on the whole, correct. But since Hindu commentators from Shankara down to Tilak and Gandhi have themselves been divided on the question of the central theme of the Song Celestial, it is likely that Mr. Wadia's opinion that the Geeta preaches the "creed of action" above everything else, may not be accepted by certain schools of Hindu thought in this country.

Mr. Wadia's contention, especially, that Mahatma Gandhi's reading of his pet doctrine of Ahimsa or Non-violence into the message of Krishna runs counter to the real spirit of the Geeta, is likely to be challenged by those belonging to the Gandhi-ite school of thought.

But, as we have remarked already, Mr. Wadia's exposition of the Geeta as a whole is very sympathetic and generally convincing. He has a lucid pen and a chaste style. There are many eloquent passages in this little volume which go to make the work an elevating study. The following chapter-headlines will show the range of subjects which come under Mr. Wadia's review: "The Creed of Action," "The Demands of Dharma," "The Institution of Caste," "The Fruit of Action," "The Nature of Brahm," "The Quest of Equanimity," "The Philosophy of Life," "The Principle of Non-attachment," "The Doctrine of Detachment," "The Ideal of Service," "The Magic of Maya," "The Theory of Reincarnation," "The Law of Karma," "The Call of the Flute," "The Pursuit of Wisdom," "The Realm of Realisation" and "The Future of Hinduism." It will be seen that the subject-matters of the first 16 chapters of the book correspond closely to the themes of the 18 chapters of the Geeta. But Mr. Wadia's treatment of the subject is quite unconventional. In the last chapter Mr. Wadia, while deploring the present-day degeneracy of Hinduism, expresses the fervent hope that all that is best and noblest in Hinduism will soon assert itself, so that Hinduism may fulfil its mission of awakening Humanity to a new life.

"INDIA ANALYSED"

INDIA ANALYSED, VOL. II. Economic Facts. Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London. 5s. net.

The aim of the series is to present a composite picture of India as she is, in various aspects. Vol. I had treated about India's position as an international unit. In the present volume, the economic facts, relating to Agriculture, Labour, Industry, Business or Trade Organisation and the Potentialities of Industrial Development are given in simple and lucid language. The facts present rather a gloomy picture on the whole, and all the three Indian writers suggest a rapid change in the political system before the rather bright future, which Dr. Vera Anstey hopes for without mentioning it, and wherever reference to the same is made it is glossed over as of minor concern.

Each of the writers is a person who has had intimate knowledge of the subject on which he writes Prof. Brij Narain writes on the peasant, drawing attention to the unsatisfactory and inequitable land revenue system of the Government; Mr. B. Shiva Rao on the industrial labourer, and from his intimate knowledge in organising labour has drawn a vivid and human picture of the existing conditions; Dr. P. P. Pillai, with his equipment of the I.L.O. organisation has given an estimate of the progress made so far in industry and the defects to be remedied, if further advance were to be made; Dr. Vera Anstey, writing about the international trade and the financial factors involved therein seems to be more of an exponent, if not a mild apologist, of the official view regarding them; while Prof. V.G. Kale, with his long study of Indian economics and intimate experience on the Indian Tariff Board, is able to give an authoritative exposition on the potentialities of industrial development and the conditions necessary for the same. Within a compass of 175 pages, the general reader will get a fairly good idea of the present economic position of India, while the select and exhaustive bibliography will be helpful to the advanced student and specialist in the line.

M.S.M.

MARATHI FICTION

APOLLO BUNDARAVAR, (Marathi), by A. T. Walke, published by P. V. Joshi, Someshwar Printing Press, Amraoti, Price Re. 1.

Is it feasible and, if so, will it be a happy union of a young man and a young woman of quite different tastes and temperaments? Mr. Walke, in his short story, attempts to answer the former question.

Vasant, a young man given to serious thinking and also peevish habits, meets Prabhavati—a young educated girl who definitely had hatred for men and was a staunch fighter for the rights and privileges of women—at Apollo Bunder, where both of them had gone for an evening walk. They begin to love each other without being acquainted with each other's temperaments or likings. Accidentally, shortly afterwards, they come to know each other at a cinema company's studio, Vasant as a playwright and Prabhavati as an actress. Their acquaintance soon developes into marriage.

The story, though well written in parts, sounds most unrealistic and impracticable and leaves no impression whatever on the reader. Besides, one comes across a number of words in the story which are, perhaps, specially coined by the author himself and which hardly add to the beauty of the language. On the whole, the book is a poor production and is neither entertaining nor instructive.

BOOK NOTES

One of the world's oldest epics, "Gilgamesh," dating from Babylonia of 2,000 B.C., has been translated into English verse by William Ellery Leonard. It is published this month by the Viking Press.

* * * *

The Freethought Press Association announces for publication in March "Charles Bradlaugh: Champion of Liberty," a volume of contributions by Bernard Shaw and others.

* * * *

Sir Henry Sutcliffe Smith, the president of the British Colour Council, announced at the council's annual dinner in London that they had almost completed the compilation of a "dictionary of colours"—the first of its kind to be compiled in England.

The dictionary, which will be published in April, will contain 220 shades, a dictionary of explanations of the colours mentioned, their foreign names, and the names by which they were previously known.

* * * *

His Majesty Riza Pahlavi, Shah of Persia, heads the list of sponsors for the great "Survey of Persian Art" which the Oxford University Press will issue next Winter under the auspices of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology. Among the sixty-five contributors from all parts of the world, are practically all the outstanding scholars in the field. A valuable feature of the work will be a bibliography of more than 10,000 titles dealing with Persian art.

* * * *

A study of John Galsworthy, by Mr. Hermon Ould, the dramatist and secretary of the P. E. N. Club, is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Galsworthy was not an easy man to know, it seems; but Mr. Ould knew him well for ten years. In this book he uses his personal knowledge to rediscover the author in his own works, which in Mr. Ould's opinion, perfectly reveal him. The book is therefore an appreand an interpretation of a personality known in intimacy to very few.

* * * *

During the month of April Macmillan Company will issue out two important books on Germany. "The New Germany," a symposium by Chancellor Hitler and his associates, may be taken as an official presentation of what the Nazi regime stands for and what it expects to accomplish. Each phase of Nazi policy is discussed by the man who is responsible, under Hitler, for carrying it out. The other book, "The Long Roll on the Rhine," by Colonel Alexander Powell, aims to give an impartial view of the new Germany by a man who has been a close observer of world politics for thirty years.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Ismaili Law of Wills, by A. A. A. Fyzee (Oxford University Press) price Rs. 5.

The Mahabharata—As it was, is and shall be, by P. N. Mullick (Pioneer Press, Allahabad), price Rs. 6.

Nemesis, by Umrao Bahadur, New Delhi.

Charles Lamb, by Edmund Blunden (The Hogarth Press, London) price 7/6.

The Main Currents of Maratha History, by G. S. Sardesai, Bombay, price Rs. 2.

Child Marriage, by Eleanor F. Rathbone (George Allen and Unwin, London).

Halata Chalata (Guj.) by Gijubhai (Dakshinamurti Prakashana Mandir, Bhavnagar).

Child Labour in India, by R. K. Das (International Labour Office).

Kenopanishad, by A. B. N. Sinha, Patna.

Aspects Of Physical Culture

"CIVILISED" V. BIOLOGIC EXISTENCE—A CRITICISM

In introducing his "Sandow In Ten Minutes," a course in bending-twisting-free-movement physical exercises, Mr. V.R. Talwalkar of the R.P.C. Home, Khar, makes certain statements about persons "already accustomed to a decent mode of life" finding no difficulty in practising his course while "difficulty may, of course, arise in cases where extreme poverty and ignorance have reduced the life of an individual to a standard which is not only inferior to that of the civilised class of people, but also widely different from all decent modes of living."

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

The whole statement makes itself remarkable, because it comes from a man who is certainly entitled to speak authoritatively on the subject in virtue of his contact with actual conditions existing in the city's gyms. and 'akhadas' as well as of his teaching experience: Mr. Talwalkar is a well-trained athlete and has the distinction of possessing a symmetrical body. But in point of fact, quite the opposite of what Mr. Talwalkar says in his statement is true of physical culture conditions and one has merely to cite a few of the well-known authorities like Sir Arbuthnot Lane and Dr. Harvey Kellogg to refute its highly fallacious implications.

One cites these two men in exclusion of the whole army of pretentious, popular professors and theorists of physical culture, because the term 'physical culture' itself is capable of covering the whole (so far) unexplored field of rational living, based on the fundamental principles of biologic-social existence. In other words, the general health and wellbeing, which cannot, of course, exist apart from a certain degree of physical strength, vigour and stamina expressed in a phenomenal style of body and its poise, forms the pivotal basis of any and every system of body-training or athletics and the whole subject is one on which the experience of scientific men cannot be dispensed with.

THE MODERN REACTION.

Surveying, indeed, the progress made in the departments of scientific inquiry 'a propos' this subject, during the last few years, one is struck by the reaction that followed against the values of "civilization" translated in terms of modern industrial life-conditions which can be reduced to the formula of "Back to Nature" or the "Noble Savage." The reaction, one must say, is not merely psychological but scientific in the truest sense of that much abused term. It may be described as the simplification of life: reduction, in fact, of the complicated and unhappy human existence to the level of a 'savage' (the shade of that wise philosopher, Rousseu may well grin) biologic life. Of course, it is too horrible to imagine suburban office-clerks and other 'civilized' gentry living in a 'decent' mode of life turning themselves into so many savages in hot pursuit of health.

But apart from scientific theories and phenomena, anyone with ordinary sense of observation could see for himself or herself how 'civilization' kills your typical 'pandharpesha' with his 'decent' standard of living inch by inch while the children of the poor who play in the gutter and live practically on nothing flourish into the menace of a militant proletariat. They are not savages bred on laboratory recipes but brats of our industrial population who, neglected by all agencies of human dispensation, develop into the modern cockney proletarian type with a remarkable constitutional resistence and stamina denied by an infinitely kind Nature to the children of the so-called 'superior' classes.

A LOCAL PHENOMENON.

Look at our hefty, browny Ghati workers who are brothers to the Arab or Chinese coolies earning their poor living by

(Continued in Col. 3.)

MR. NEVINSON'S "VISIONS"

Routledge's spring list includes "In the Dark Backward," by H. W. Nevinson. In a long and variegated life as war correspondent, traveller, and journalist Mr. Nevinson has seen much of the contemporary world, and he tells us that in most places which he has known either in peace or war he has been vividly conscious of great events which have happened there before. He has here selected some of the events called up almost unconsciously by imagination at different moments of his own career, and has arranged them in order of their dates from legendary times to years well within the memory of most people now living.

He starts with a vision of the fall of Troy, recalled by him at Helles in the Dardanelles; then with a vision of the King of Babylon returning from the wilderness; then with a vision if Xenophon and his Ten Thousand arriving after great hardship at Trebizond. There are in all seventeen visions of scenes of this kind re-created in the book. The Battle of Actium, the leading of Christ to Cavalry, the Battle of Agincourt, Prince Charlie in retreat, the death of Byron in Greece, the noble sacrifice of Livingstone are among the others.

RESEARCH FUND FOR ENGLISH LITERATURE

The English Association is making an effort to overcome two of the difficulties which hinder the scholar specialising in English literature—the enormous bulk of the material with which he has to deal, and the absence, in this country, of a sufficient number of specialist journals in which to publish short articles. The scientist and the historian are comparatively well equipped in this respect; the researcher into letters is not, in spite of the occasional generous assistance of publishers and especially of the university presses.

The committee of the Association proposes, therefore, to establish a Research Fund for English Literature, to which it has itself decided to contribute, and for which an appeal is now issued, signed by Mr. Laurence Binyon, president of the Association, by Sir W. H. Hadow, chairman of the committee, and by Mr. J. E. Talbot, hon. treasurer. The fund will be administered by a strong Awarding Committee.

(Continued from column 7.)

breaking weight-lifting records. One notices these sturdy peasants of the Maratha ghats working in their dark, ill-ventilated 'akhadas' in the morning and rounding off their training with a drink of pure water: their diet consists of dry bread and onion and of course they are too stupid to understand the value of vitamins. Yet one hardly comes across such vigorous, heavy-built, clean-living specimens of humanity. They furnish about the best wrestling raw material shaping into championship as the mining and slum districts in England furnish theirs in that manly sport, boxing.

WANTED: FREE MOVEMENTS.

Reverting to the set of exercises offered by Mr. Talwalkar one has no hesitation in recommending them to the persons for whom they are primarily meant. They have been set, one notices, for developing the muscular system of those who are not accustomed to the heavy strain of gymnasium work, whose mode of life is sedentary and also are pressed for time-economy. Mr. Talwalkar's system of 21 exercises embodies movements and jerks that are bound to strengthen and tone up the different sets of muscles and limit their development within the bounds of economical symmetry and are so arranged as to form a single continuous movement. Mr. Talwalkar has done well to impressise the principles of which Eugene Sandow was probably a pioneer, namely, those treating of the dynamic factor of conscious will and astheticism.

Personally the present writer would favour Muller of the anti-Swedish drill movement as the author of an ideal system of exercises. The Mullarian principles are, however, well adapted in Mr. Talwalkar's chart and the value of variety in movements as a release from the monotony of fixed ones can hardly be exaggerated.

"ATHLETICUS."

"Sandow In Ten Minutes" with chart of exercises, by V. R. Talwalkar, Ramkrishna Physical Culture Home, Khar, Bombay.

B.C.1

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OATINE SNOW

EVERY DAY

Gently rubbed into the skin before powdering, it soothes, smooths and protects it, enables the powder to go on evenly and adhere firmly, and gives a delightful velvety smoothness unsurpassed by any other preparation.

OATINE CREAM massaged into the skin for a few minutes every night at bedtime cleanses the pores, nourishes and revitalises the tissues and builds up new beauty while you sleep.

Oatine Cream nightly. Oatine Snow daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for developing, preserving and maintaining beauty indefinitely.

THE OATINE Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 2, 1990
Muslim—Zilhez 16, 1352
Parsi—Meher 27 1303
Sunrise—6h. 33m.
Sunset—6h. 53m.
Hightide—0.23 12.57
Lowtide—6.31 18.54.

"Man: Visible and Invisible"—Public Lecture at United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, April 2.

Easter, Public holiday, Banks closed.

Ry. vs. Bombay Gymkhana "A", Aga Khan Hockey: B. B. and C. I. Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the above association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Association, in Khorshed Building, Motlibai Street.

SAHITYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Vila Parla Sahitya Sabha a welknown poet Mr. Sundreje Betai will read his poems to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Rastriyashala Hall.

SHREE GAUDIYA MATH

His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. S. Giri Maharaj, of Gaudiya Math, Calcutta, will hold a religious discourse on "The Best Interest of Human Life" in the Math premises at Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The discourse will be preceded and followed by Sree Nam Sankirtanam

BOMBAY VAISHYA CONFERENCE

The second Session of the above Conference will commence its seating to-day and to-morrow (Sunday and Monday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Morar baug Girgaum Kandewadi street Khettar Ali Lane near C. P. Tank) Principal K. M. Khadye, will preside.

ANTI-STOVE PROPAGANDA.

To inaugurate Anti-Stove Propaganda, the workers of the Anti-Stove League will move in different parts of Bombay to-day (Sunday) when 100 meetings will be held in chawls and streets. Sirdar Jamiat Singh will personally look to all arrangements of the meetings. All those who wish to help in this work should enlist their names at 128, Dinshaw Mahal, Dhobi Talao.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Final Match of the S. I. B. Singles Tournament (1934) for the "Southern Star Challenge Cup" will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7-15 a.m. (S.T.) at the South Indian Association grounds (Opposite to the South Indian Buildings), Matunga, (G.I.P.)

Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, will preside and distribute the Trophies of this Tournament and the S.I.A.B Doubles Tournament for the Nayar Samaj Cup.

CHEAP KHADI.

Khadi Bhandar Dadar has decided to Sell Khadi at reduction rates. The reduction will be from 6 1/4 to 50 per cent. for purchase over one Rupee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per S.S. via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 3rd April 1934.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S "Takliwa" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 4th April 1934.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

REDUCED RATES.

Sjt. V. V. Jerajani writes:

During the period of a fortnight from 1st April to 15th. April, Khadi will be sold at reduced rates on account of the National week.

It has been decided to give 6 1/4 per cent. of discount to customers on every purchase of Khadi and in some special woolen, silken and other verieties a reduction ranging from Rs. 12 1/2 per cent. to 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. will be made.

TEXTILE WORKERS COUNCIL OF ACTION

The Secretary of the Textile Workers' Council in Action writes:

Ai meeting of the All-India Textile Workers' Council of Action will be held at Ahmedabad on Sunday, the 8th April, at 3 p.m. in the office of the Mill Mazdoor Union (Kalupur Bridge).

The Constituent unions are requested to send their quotas and the reports of the local situation so as to reach the secretary at the Batatawalla Mansion, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay not later than Saturday the 7th of April.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"MAN: VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE."

What is Mind, Soul, Spirit? Is the Invisible Immortal?

SUNDAY, APRIL 1st, 6-15 p.m.

All Cordially Invited.

No Fees : : No Collections.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Siglal, Commercial Bulletin. N. S. Patanker in classical and light Indian music.

11-30 a.m. Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra.

1 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. Time Signal S. S. "Tuscania" Trio.

7-30 p.m. Master Nissar in light Indian music.

9 p.m. News and weather bulletin.

9-20 p.m. Studio Service.

Close down 10 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben.
A summary of the week's News.
7-45 p.m. Organ recital.
8-15 p.m. Gershom Parkington Quintet.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich.
A Special Easter Day Service.
9-15 p.m. Gershom Parkinton Quintet contd.)
9-30 p.m. Violincello recital.
10-00 p.m. London Symphony Orchestra.
10-45 p.m. A summary of the week's news.
11-00 p.m. Brighouse and Rastrick Band.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Invisible Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Going Hollywood" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"I am Suzanne!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"42nd Street". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Cradle Song". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m. morning show at 10 a.m.

WEST END—"Tara Sundari'. Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Four Laurel—Hardy Comedies". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Vagabond Prince". Daily at 5-5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-35 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-50 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Vasant Sena". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Khawab-e-Hasti". Time as usual.

BUY KHADI AND HELP THE POOR

Mr. Jerajani's "National Week" Appeal

Sjt. V. V. Jerajani writes:—

The National Week commences from the 6th of April. The people of Bombay have so far played an important role in the National and Social life of our country. How will they celebrate the Week this year?

The April Week is a National celebration. The propagation and spread of Khaddar is like a barometer from which we can ascertain the progress and achievements of the nation. Khadi means Gandhiji and Gandhiji means the poor, the depressed, the downtrodden. Khadi helps the Poor and to-day hundreds of Hindu and Muslim widows in villages live upon their earning of the wheel. Therefore to buy khadi is to offer our humble homage at the feet of Daridranarayan.

The Public of Bombay is generous and compassionate and I hope that they will give a proof of their love towards Gandhiji and the poor by buying Khadi freely during the National Week.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN FACTORY

One Killed, Another Injured

MADRAS, March 31.

A message from Vizagapatam says that information has been received of a serious accident in a sugar factory near Yellamanchilli resulting in the death of one man and injuries to another. It appears that the machinery burst inflicting serious injury to the driver and the fitter. Both were removed to the hospital, where one of them expired.—A.P.

SIR B. MITTER'S AT-HOME

NEW DELHI, March 31.

Sir Brojendra Mitter, leader of the Assembly and Lady Mitter gave an At-Home at their residence to meet members of the Indian legislature. About 325 guests attended. A Siamese dance, the Sailor Dance, a Caucasian dance and a Belinese dance by eleven year old Miss Rintala, were a particularly attractive feature. —A.P.

UNFURL BANNER OF AYURVEDA

Devotees, Torch-Bearers Of India's Glory

MAYOR WELCOMES DELEGATES TO CALCUTTA CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

The first session of the All-Bengal Ayurvedic Conference was held at Albert Hall yesterday, Kaviraj Shiromani Shymadas, Bachaspati presiding.

About 300 delegates from the different parts of the province attended the Conference. Distinguished visitors including Sir P. C. Roy and Mr. Santosh Basu, Mayor of Calcutta were present.

MAYOR WELCOMES DELEGATES.

Extending his cordial welcome to the delegates on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta, the Mayor said that hoary culture and moral force of Aryavarta found its expression in this science and its devotees torch-bearers of India's glory

He hoped that the path they were chalking out to-day would lead to still greater glories.

Letters wishing the Conference all success and regretting their absence were received from many gentlemen. And they were read out at the meeting.

ORIGIN OF AYURVEDA.

The president in the course of his speech referred to the ancient glory of Ayurveda tracing its origin to sacred Vedas.

He also mentioned the achievements of the Ayurvedic physicians of old who excelled in surgery and in curing diseases of various kinds as also in regard to ailments of the animal world.

IN BUDDHIST PERIOD.

"Even during the Buddhist period", continued the President, "Ayurveda was a predominant healing science. History records instances, in which aid of the Ayurvedic experts was sought for from places beyond the limits of India even during the Muslim period. Owing to gradual indifference of the State during the latter part of the Muslim period and with the advent of the British Rule in India Ayurveda lost its predominance."

SINK ALL DIFFERENCES.

The President then concluded:—

"In spite of detraction great day is dawning for Ayurveda. Ayurvedic physicans have great responsibilities on their shoulders in future. Let us sink all our differences and work with determination to unfurl the banner of Ayurveda far and wide and keep the torch of knowledge and truth burning for the good of the suffering humanity."

Kaviraj Gana Nath Sen Saraswati, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address observed that Swadeshism is meaningless if it does not improve the indigenous systems of medicines as to be found in Ayurveda.—(United Press).

Be Free From Communalism & Work In Co-operation

Sir G. B. Pradhan Stresses Need Of Concerted Efforts For Uplift Of Nation In Presidential Address At Konkan Local Self-Govt. Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 31.

Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan, in the absence of Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, opened, yesterday afternoon, the first session of the Konkan Division Local Self-Government Conference held, under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona, at the Divechha Town Hall, Thana.

About 75 delegates from Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri districts attended the Conference. Prominent among those present were Mr. N. N. Patil M.L.C., Kolaba, Mr. C. R. Shroff, Palghar, Mr. M. J. Bhathena, Kurla, and Mr. C. D. Barfiwala, Andheri, besides several members from Thana Municipality and District Local Board.

Mr. G. D. Vartak, of Virar, welcomed the delegates. In the course of his speech, Mr. Vartak pointed out the reduction of the Government grant from Rs. 1,00,000 in 1928 to Rs. 36,000 in 1934 and also a similar reduction in the grant for water supply. The speaker was of the opinion that the Government suggestion for levying professional taxes on their constituents could not be acted upon, as they had already been overburdened with heavy taxation in various forms. He further complained that the local self-governing institutions were called upon to carry out several new schemes inspite of the meagre funds at their disposal

SERVING THE PUBLIC

Addressing the delegates, the president Mr. Bhopatkar made a pointed reference to the manifold aspects of the local self-governing institutions, wherein Government, constituencies, councillors and municipal staff played their important roles in their efforts to serve the public. For the sake of uniformity and co-ordination, a separate local self-Government service should be created and a special training be provided for the purpose to entrants to Municipal administration. The president stressed the need of educating voters before adult franchise might be granted, as otherwise it was likely to be a great handicap in the path of the progress of local self-Government. Without adding to general expenditure, the President suggested that the spread of primary education could be made easy by reducing subjects and employing shift system in primary schools and by not sinking funds in buildings, furniture etc.

He further urged that advisory bodies of local self-governing institutions be established with advantage for supplying accurate information to Minister in charge of local self-Government in addition to the reports submitted to him by the Collector.

BE FREE FROM COMMUNALISM.

Concluding, the president appealed the delegates to co-operate in their efforts for the uplift of the nation, to be always guided by the spirit of public service, and to be free from communalism.

After several speakers, including Mr. N. N. Patil, M.L.C. addressed the delegates on the burning questions of the day, the president declared the discussion closed, and formed the subjects Committee of all present to consider the draft resolutions.

The most important among the resolutions before the Committee for consideration are (1) that the local bodies should get the motor registration fee, (2) that Government should contribute two-thirds of the expense incurred by local bodies for prevention of infectious diseases, (3 that the boards should not be compelled to accept the Government schedules of tolls and like the boards the Government should also shift their toll-bars in applying the regulation of ten miles limit with a view that the revenues of local boards might not suffer, (4) that the Commissioner's or the Government's sanction be not deemed necessary for schedule taxes under the Acts

ELECTION TO PANCHAYATS

Plea For Ballot And Division Into Wards

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 31.

The deliberations of the Konkan Division Local Self-Government Conference, held under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar at Thana, concluded this evening.

The open conference met to-day at 3 p.m. in the Divecha Tadu Hall and adopted in all 17 resolutions.

On the motion of Mr. C. R. Shroff, the conference unanimously resolved that (a) the civil and criminal powers be granted to only those village panchayats recommended by the district local board, (b) the panchayats be empowered to try cases of breach of provisions under sections 108 of the village panchayat Act of 1933 (c) the election to the panchayats be by ballot and the big villages be divided into wards, (d) the principle of nomination being against the democratic principles, it should be excluded from the village Panchayat Act, (e) the scheme sanctioned by the Local Self-Government Institute for the spread of village panchayats be immediately carried out, and the sum of Rs. 25,000 provided for the purpose be expended and (f) the Government should contribute to village panchayats an amount equal to the contribution made by the district local boards.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

Another resolution advocated appointment of a committee, consisting of a majority of expert non-officials, to bring a new bill for carrying out successfully the Government objective of spreading free (where possible) and compulsory primary education, as the aims and objects of the Primary Education Act of 1923 are frustrated in the present circumstances of the country.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

Other resolutions urged the Government (1) to cancel the suggestion made that it had full powers to reduce the grants owing to the present state of financial stringency, as it was improper and unjustified; (2) to give grant to school boards for imparting physical culture in all institutions (3) to hand over motor registration fee to local bodies after deducting expenses; (4) to contribute two-thirds of the expenditure incurred by the local bodies for the prevention of infectious diseases (5) to substitute the words "local self-Government" in place of "Collector" and "Commissioner" in the local self-Government Institute Act.

Patna.—Mr. S. N. A. Jafri, the deputy director of public informations to the Government of India, has been placed on special duty as Publicity Officer to the Bihar Government to keep the public informed of the earthquake situation and the relief measures adopted by the Government.—A.P

Maulana SYED SHAH ALI, "Ahsan" of the Aligarh University, President of the Urdu Poets' Moshaira, which opened its sessions in Bombay on Friday night, under the auspices of the "Bazm-e-Khiyal."

V. J. T. INSTITUTE

List Of Successful Candidates In Exams.

The following is the list of successful students at the final sessional examinations held this year:—

LICENTIATES MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS (HONS.) DIPLOMA.
P. Madangopal, S. C. Varsheneya, K. A. Abraham and B. D. Bharucha.

SECOND CLASS DIPLOMA.
B. M. Shirali, K. N. Merchant, B. V. Paranjpe, R. T. Reshamwalla, R. V. Deshpande, D. M. Shah, N. B. Dordi, M. B. Tambe, S U. Hyder, H. S. Phadke, P. Krishnamachari, E. D. Pavri, M. Y. Bhandarkar, V. M. Kunjithapatham, N. S. Haldankar, R. P. Bhatt, H. N. Billimoria, S. P. Nagarsheth, S. M. Sunkar, C. D. Patel, and V. S. Apte.

THIRD CLASS DIPLOMA.
I. G. Sheth, R. B. Joshi, I. T. Dalal, K. B. Shukla, S C. Sheth, S. A. Reza, G R. Pingle, S P. Acharya, N. N. Sujeer and R. S. N. Iyer.

CERTIFICATE OF PASS CLASS.
C. L. Batra, C. S. Gopalan, S. Hyder and B. A. Gupte.

LICENTIATES IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS (HONS.) DIPLOMA.
S. F. Desai and M. B. Shrotri.

SECOND CLASS DIPLOMA.
P. A. Samant, M. B. Shroff, B. M. Parikh, B. N. Surveyor, B. J. Kaka, R. A. Vesavevala, S. D. Kulkarni, P. A. Padhye, H. V. Biwalker, D. R. Ingle, K. N. Gore, M. V. Kulkarni R. Monez, J. N. Dhabhar, H. A. Jhangiani, J. R Kotwal, M. D. Vaghmare, K. R. Patankar, N. D. Patel, L. J. Mahajan, R. F. Dhondhy, H. H. Kased, S. A. Daruwala, Edward Durant, A. N. Randeria, R. M. Surve D. M. Doctor, A. M. Albuquerque and Y. G. Penkar.

THIRD CLASS DIPLOMA.
V. C. Marathe. C. P. Shah, J. D Daruwala and P A. Kadam.

CERTIFICATE OF PASS CLASS.
B. N. Gore, S N. Jhaveri, P. K. Vazifdar, B. C. Desai, A. J. D'Costa and J. C. Kapadia.

LICENTIATES IN TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.

FIRST CLASS (HONS.) DIPLOMA
N. C. Ghosh, A. K Srivastava, P. V. R Naidu, Y. N. Narsimham, Mohd. Anjad Ali, J. V. Swaminathan R. Simhachalan and Mir Latif Ali.

SECOND CLASS DIPLOMA.
S. Z. Mali, Y. J. Tarapore, N. D. Gopalrao, C. G. Bhatia, N. M. Vaidya, J. H. Damle, B. M. Bavdekar, Y. R. Chemburkar, D. T. Udeshi, V. J. Ashar, S. K. Devecha, P. R. Dalvi and R R. Bendre.

THIRD CLASS DIPLOMA.
A. B. Joshi.

LICENTIATES IN TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY (L.T.C.)

FIRST CLASS (HONS.) DIPLOMA.
L. S. Radhakrishnan and Syed Hussain.

SECOND CLASS DIPLOMA.
P. Ramakrishna Iyer, S. A. V. Raghavan, B. B Konnur, S. Jagannadha Rao, S. L. Iyer, B. V. Sanghvi, V. L. Narayan, V R. Sivasubramanian, K. Seshadri, R. B. Bichu and B. V. Kandalgaonker.

LICENTIATES IN SANITARY ENGINEERING (L.S.E.)

SECOND CLASS DIPLOMA.
V. S. Jagannathan, F. A. Shahukar, S. D. Datar, M. Narayanaswamy, K. Madhavan and G. D. Venugopal.

THIRD CLASS DIPLOMA.
D. N. Verma, S. Baburao, E. A. Shabaskar and N R. Balsara.

LAMB FIGHT LEADS TO TROUBLE

One Killed And Six Injured In Faction Fight

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, March 31.

News has been received from Kumber village, in Larkana District, that a lamb fight has led to serious dispute between two factions of Muslims, wherein lathis and deadly weapons are stated to have been freely used as a result of which one man was killed on the spot and six persons injured and were sent to the hospital.

It appears two sections had arranged a lamb fight in the village, but there sprung up a quarrel between them, anl a fight ensued. Deadly weapons are reported to have been freely used with the result as stated above.

Half a dozen arrests have been effected. Investigations are proceeding.

THE AWAKENING OF TEACHING PROFESSION

Dewan Bahadur Kambli Presides Over Inauguration Of Education Week

In a specially erected pandal before a large gathering of teachers, students, and delegates from representative institutions including a large number of ladies were inaugurated the proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Bombay Division Education Week, on Saturday at King George English School, Dadar. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education presided.

After the welcome address was read by Mr. T. Bell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference the President read the inaugural address and later opened the Exhibition organised for the occasion.

After the opening ceremony by the Education Minister the proceedings began with a prayer and welcome song by girl students in chorus.

TO AWAKEN TEACHING PROFESSION.

Mr. T. Bell, in the course of the welcome address, said that the object of the Education Week was to awaken in the teaching profession a sense of responsibility towards their pupils and to provide a common platform for the official and non-official public to interchange views and criticisms on the Education problem and system for the Presidency.

RAPID PROGRESS.

In spite of the cry everywhere about the neglect of education in Bombay ,the speaker found that education had advanced by leaps and bounds at least on the last 30 years.

History and geography were no longer the dry subjects that used to be. The science laboratory was open to all students for experimental works. Direct methods of teaching, kindergarten, montessori and Dalton systems were coming into greater use. The weakest point, however, in the educational system seemed to be "the undue importance attached to examinations and the consequent replacement of good teaching and correct learning, by spoon-feeding and cramming."

THE REAL TEACHER.

Hence it was that the average teacher failed to show excellence as a real teacher. The exclusive judgment by percentage of passes as the criterion of a teacher's success was the real reason why original methods of teaching were relegated to the background. Nevertheless an enterprising feature still could find opportunities for individuality, teachers "brimming with new ideas of teaching and of management" were required.

"COUNSEL OF PERFECTION."

Referring to the Presidential Address of Mr. K. S. Vakil at the last Secondary Teachers' Conference, the speaker deprecated such "wholesale condemnation of the present system of Education." Mr. K. S. Vakil seemed to think that "everything was rotten" from the personnel and the system of the Inspectorate down to the syllabuses and methods of teaching now adopted. The suggestion of having graduate teachers in secondary schools was "a counsel of perfection" though he (Mr. Vakil) had not counted the cost.

TEACHERS' REGISTER.

As regards the suggestion for a teacher's register, though desirable, had also its dangers, namely, the introduction of "oligarchy in teaching" or a kind of "Trade Unionism" foreign to the ideals of teaching. "Improve Teachers to improved teaching" seemed to him a sound idea.

USE OF VERNACULARS.

Regarding the use of vernaculars in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay with men of diverse dialects living in close proximity, it was well-nigh impossible to provide different media of instruction in schools.

"The present indiscriminate herding of all school-going pupils into one group is wrong", continued the speaker and it was mere waste of time and money to try to improve pupils unfit for Matriculation, who should, therefore, "weeded out" by a middle-school examination which he proposed to be held after Vernacular standard V.. These people who may be unfit for Matriculation may succeed in life if given vocational training, added the speaker.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli in his inaugural address said the inauguration of the Education Week would give impetus to Education in general and secondary education in particular, especially as the conference might serve a useful purpose in proving "a source of inspiration" to the teaching profession.

"The teacher is never well off" continued the President but the reward of the real teacher was "the influence he exerts on the pupils" who later become the citizens.

"MUSHROOM SCHOOLS".

The President stressed the importance of Secondary education in India where a majority of the people were illiterate and poor and referred to the undesirability of "the multiplication of the so-called mush-room schools" on a commercial basis.

The President then opened the exhibition which contained several sections where exhibits of wonderful craftsmanship were exposed to view.

RAID ON GAMBLING DEN

13 Suspects Arrested At Sheikh Memon Street

A successful raid on a gambling den was carried out on Saturday evening, by the Princess Street Police station, when 13 persons, alleged to be gambling in cards, were arrested. These included several Marwaris and Gujaratis.

Inspector Raje, with Dy. Inspector Karnik, with a posse of constables surrounded Dwarkadas Jaikisondas Building, at Sheikh Memon Street, and first arrested four watchmen who were outside the building to give signal to the gamblers in case of a raid.

The police, thereafter, went up on the third floor, entered the room in which gambling was going on, and took possession of several packs of cards and Rs. 200 in cash.

On a search of the room they found several 'satta' slips and Kolhapur race betting slips.

The 13 arrested persons were then marched to the Princess Street Police Station.

SPECIAL FOR EASTER

TO-DAY, 10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

PATHE

SEE THE BOAT RACE at PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY

"Policy Of Sind Separation Has In It Germs Of Civil War"

ADMINISTRATIVELY UNSOUND AND FINANCIALLY RUINOUS, SAYS MR. NAVALRAI

NO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

KARACHI, March 31.

A resolution protesting against the contemplated separation of Sind, earnestly appealing to British Parliament the British Government and the India Government not to take "calamitous steps" as "separation was pressed not on its intrinsic merit, but to hold Hindus of Sind as hostages in the event of bad treatment of Muslim minorities in other provinces as given expression to by certain Mulism leaders" figures among the resolutions to be discussed by the Subjects Committee of the Sind Hindu Conference to-day.

NO COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

Another resolution states that the Hindus of Sind on principle are opposed to communal electorates or reservation of seats for any community in any form or at any stage and they entirely favour joint electorates as the only way promoting swarajya through communal peace that in all matters pertaining to Law and Order and Sukkur Barrage the Govrnor should have special powers of interference, superintendence, control and direction to protect and safeguard minorities and see trade, commerce and industry not unduly taxed by the legislative council dominated by Muslim Zamindari interests and the majority community should get no preferential treatment for recruitment to services, admission to educational institutions, acquisition of property and discriminatory laws like Land Alienation Act should be interdicted.

HINDUS IN SERVICES.

By another resolution the conference looks with alarm and consternation at the increasing number of dacoities, insecurity of life and property prevailing in the mofussil Sind and request Government to strengthen the Hindu element of Police force emphasising, under no circumstances should the Hindu representation in all provincial services be less than 50 per cent.

Other resolutions call upon Hindus to promote the welfare of Harijans and exhorting Hindus to encourage Swadeshi movement.—(A.P. Special.)

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Appeal To Hindus To Unite

KARACHI, March 31.

The Sind Hindu Conference met this morning at Kalikdina Hall, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, M.L.A., presiding.

A number of delegates from all parts of Sind attended the meeting.

WELCOME TO DELEGATES.

Seth Ratanchand Fatechand welcoming the delegates to the Conference deplored the premature death of Professor Chablani, which created a great void in the public life of Sind. He said the Hindus played a most important part in the agricultural, industrial, commercial and banking life of Sind, without whose co-operation there would be neither buying nor selling, nor the financing of the agricultural operations of the province.

Seth Ratanchand Fatechand protested against the treatment accorded to Sind Hindus in not consulting them at all on the question of separation by not providing them with representation on the Round Table Conferences.

WHAT SEPARATION COSTS.

He told his Mahomedan friends that they were not going to reap a happy harvest after separation on account of heavy increase in taxation and periodical inquisitions by the Central Government on account of which the promised subvention will be reduced from time to time leaving nothing for the development of Sind. A small province with an income of only 150 lakhs of rupees had greater chances of development and prosperity with a strong partner like Bombay.

Concluding Seth Ratanchand said that the Sind Hindus should work in an independent and constitutional manner under a central organisation, like the Sind Hindu Association, taking help from all quarters and co-operating with all to promote the welfare of their community.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai in the course of his presidential address observed that the idea of separation of Sind did not emanate from Sind Muslims, one of whose accredited leaders, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, who was Chairman of the Bombay Sub-Committee of the Simon Commission, having arrived at the conclusion that separation from Bombay was administratively unsound and economically and financially ruinous.

"PAWN IN MUSLIM GAME."

Sind was treated as a pawn in the Muslim game. Mohammedan leaders of India are holding Hindus of Sind as hostages for the good conduct of Hindu majority provinces towards Mahomedan minorities under the new reforms. He feared that such a policy had in it the germs of civil war, which should be repudiated by all patriotic Indians. He regretted that, at no time were Sind Hindus consulted in regard to separation and none of them was invited to the Round Table Conference and the decisions thereat were purely 'ex parte.'

DEFICIT PROVINCE.

Lord Russel, who presided at the Sind Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, laid it down emphatically, on behalf of his Committee, that if Sind did not stand successfully on its own legs then separation would not take place. Mahomedan leaders of Sind always said that Sind was a surplus province and it was on that assurance that even the principle of separation was accepted in London. But two Finance Enquiry Committee proved that Sind would be a deplorably deficit province for many years requiring a subvention from the Central Government of a sum amounting to nearly a crore of rupees.

Under such circumstances and in view of Earl Russel's statement His Majesty's Government should not at all have committed themselves to the payment of subvention which amounted to doing injustice to the other provinces of India, which were also trying for a better financial settlement in place of the Meston Award.

NO REAL AUTONOMY.

There could be no real Provincial Autonomy for Sind with a subvention from the Central Government, which would fully control the finances of the province in many direct and indirect ways.

Mr. Navalrai appealed to the British Government and the British Parliament even at this hour to stop the ruinous policy of separation, which was not going to help the people of Sind at all and to let Sind be with the Bombay Government, which had successfully administered it during the last 80 years.

HINDUS IN LEGISLATURES.

Mr. Lalchand commented on the absence of adequate representation of Sind Hindus in the Legislatures under the communal Award. Whereas they have at present one representative to represent them in the Assembly consisting of 140 members, their future representation in the same House of 375 members would still be one and they are ten lakhs of people in Sindh. In the Upper House nothing was provided for them. In the new Sind Legislative Council non-Muslims would get only 19 seats out of 60, whereas the Muslims of Sind were at all times prepared to give them 37 or 38 per cent. of those seats. He said that the smaller minorities like the Sikhs, Indian Christians and the Parsis should be transferred to the Muslim constituencies—Muslims being the majority community—and not lumped together with the Hindus, who are themselves a minority community.

FOR UNITED ACTION.

Appealing to the Hindus he stressed the need of unity; he deplored the disintegration of the old panchayats and impressed upon the minority community that their safety lay in united action and in working for the welfare of the province in co-operation as much with the Muslim community as with the Government of Bombay, which is as much opposed to separation as the Hindus of Sind themselves.—A.P.

YOGA

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YOGA INSTITUTE

P. B. 481. Bombay.

Great Announcement

Lakshmi Rubber Works,

Karachi have great pleasure to Announce the public of this part of India that they have opened their

SALES DEPOT

of their

Lakshmi Popular-Bicycle Tubes

(The only product of its kind in the whole of India) in Bombay at

MANJI RAJA BUILDING,

Post Office Lane, KALBADEVI

and request the dealers and consumers to patronise and encourage us by way of purchasing the Tubes which are quite efficient to replace the foreign ones in quality and price.

FAMILY OF MEDICOS

Khoja Women Present Address To Miss Shirinbai

In the presence of a large number of European, Muslim and Hindu ladies, addresses were delivered on Thursday congratulating Dr. Miss Shirinbai Gulamhussain Virjee Patel, who is the first Muslim lady to pass the M.B., B.S. examination of the Bombay University.

Mrs. Rhemetbai Jerajbrai Peerbhoy presided.

The function was arranged under the auspices of the Khoja ladies of Bombay and Muslim Women's Social Circle.

At the outset, Miss Zainab Chinai read the address on behalf of the Khoja ladies congratulating Miss Shirinbai, who in turn thanked the community. Then Mrs. Atiya Begum, Mrs. Faizi Tyebji, Mrs. Mackenzie and Mrs. Naidu congratulated her.

FAMILY OF MEDICOS.

Miss Meherbanoo J. A. Somjee said:—

"Our guest of honour claims an illustrious medical practioner as her dear father. She also claims another gentleman as her brother, who after acquiring the degree of M.B., B.S. has already joined his father Dr. Gulamhusain Veerjee Patel in his profession. She has one more brother and a younger sister who have all joined the medical college, and in a short time, we shall have the satisfaction to see that they come out successful in their career to add to the fame of their illustrious family.

The address was enclosed in a silver casket and presented. Among those present were:—

Begum Saheba Nazli Begum of Junjira, Lady Currimbhoy, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Mrs. Dosibai Rutanshah, M.D., Mrs. Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mrs. Samsoobai Vishram, Mrs. Currimbhoy Lalljee Sajan, Mrs. Mackenzie, Atia Begum, Mrs. Sakinabai K.A. Somjee, Miss Meherbanoo J.A. Somjee, Miss Sherbanoo J.A. Somjee, Mrs. Rahim S. Nanjee, Mrs. Zainab Chinoy, Mrs. Ahmed S, Maloobhoy, Mrs. Ladhabhai Noormahomed Mistry, Mrs. Dawoodbhai Nensi, Mrs. Sultanbhoy Hajibhoy, Mrs. Faiz Tyebji, Mrs. Lukmani and others.

Calcutta.—Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui, the Minister of Agriculture, left for Delhi on Saturday night to attend the Economic Conference of the Provincial Governments to be held at Delhi on April 3 under the chairmanship of Sir George Schuster.—A.P.

GOVT. THREAT TO CUT WATER SUPPLY

Piquant Situation Arises In Ratnagiri

MUNICIPAL COUNTER-PROCLAMATION ANNOUNCES PROVISION BY LORRIES

RATNAGIRI, March 30.

A piquant situation has arisen regarding the water supply dispute between the Government and the Ratnagiri Municipality.

Closely following on the Government's announcement that the supply of water will be cut off from April 1st, the Municipality has made to-day a counter-proclamation that it is making provision for water-supply by motor lorries to the areas about to be deprived of water by the Government's decision.—A. P.

The Proclamation

EARLIER.

A proclamation to the following effect was made by a beat of drum throughout the city by the order of the authorities.

"The Municipality has not paid so far the amount demanded by the Government for water supply. Consequently water supply within the Municipal area below High School will be cut off from April 1st. Citizens requiring pipe-water are advised to urge the Municipal Body to pay the amount. Residents in the Civil Station area are warned not to supply pipe-water to citizens in the above area. Defaulters will have their water-connections cut off."

An informal meeting of the Municipal Board was held in "camera" this evening to consider the position.

It is understood that a telegram has been sent to the Minister for Local Self-Government, requesting him not to cut off the water supply.—A. P.

Roumania Rocked By Earthquake

Many Women Hurt In Stampede

BUCHAREST, March 30.

Many women were hurt in a stampede at the Opera House when the building swayed violently on account of an earthquake shock which alarmed the whole of Rumania.

Scores have been injured.

The quake was accompanied by a loud rumbling.

The new International telephone exchange near King Carol's palace suffered considerably.

—Reuter's Special.

URDU POETS IN CONFERENCE

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Distributes Prizes

The second session of the Poets' Conference met at 4 p.m. on Saturday. Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Brelvi were among the distinguished visitors. This session came to a close at 6 p.m.

Among the fresh arrivals were Allama Simab Akharabadi and Saghar Nizami. As was the case last night, this session was exclusively occupied by the renowned poets of North India like Bismil, Saghar, Simab, Kaif Ahmaq and a few others. Their poems were listened to with wrapt attention and were punctuated by loud cheers of appreciation. The poems of Bismil and Saghar were highly appreciated.

The third and the last session was held at about 10 p.m. After a recitation from the Quran, Maulana Khujandi, in a short speech, requested Mrs. Naidu to distribute a few prizes to the poets of the "Bazm-e-Khayal" for their best couplets recited last year. The poetic names of the receplents are as follows:—Ashiq, Fasahat, Fahimi, Hasan and Munir.

MRS. NAIDU'S RECITAL.

After this little function was over, Maulana Khujandi made a special request to Mrs. Naidu to recite her well-known poem embodying the attributive names of God, according to the Muslim conception. She was given a great ovation when she rose to recite the said poem. She prefaced her pefrormance with a delightful speech in well-chosen words in Urdu. She said that she was sorry to recite an English poem at a gathering of Urdu poets, but true poetry was a universal tongue and as such it was not confined to any particular language or nationality. She then recited her poem in a highly elegant style, so charaiteristic of her, which was listened to with great reverence and attention. Mrs. Naidu then left the meeting to fulfil another engagement.

When this was over, a few resolutions were put from the chair and passed unanimously. One resolution called upon the Municipality to publish its agenda in Urdu and publish its advertisements in the Urdu newspapers of Bombay. Another resolution demanded the appointment of Urdu-knowing sorters and delivery clerks in Post offices to avoid delay in the distribution of business letters.

MOSHAIRA.

The regular "Moshaira" then commenced and continued till the early hours of the morning.

All the three sittings were well-attended both by Mahomedans and Hindus which speaks of the growing popularity of the Urdu language and poetry.

As a large number of poets could not recite their poems owing to the lack of time, it has been decided to hold a supplementary sitting of the Conference on Sunday night, at 11 p.m. at the Dongri Maidan.

Admission there will be free as was the case on Saturday night.

It is interesting to learn that Mrs. Naidu was so much delighted with the recitations that she desired to be "At Home" to the prominent poets attending the Conference on Monday evening at the Taj. A similar invitation has been received from two or three admirers including Mr. M. H. Ismail, a Municipal Corporator of Bombay.

SIND CONGRESS LEADERS IN JAIL

Dr. Choitram Suffering From Piles

HYDERABAD, (Sind), March 31.

Mr. C. T. Valecha, a prominent Congress leader of Sukkur was released this morning from the Hyderabad Central Prison along with Belandram, a Congress worker of Shikarpur (Sind) after completing their terms of 2½ years each.

Both were considerably reduced in weight, the former being by 18 pounds and the latter by 40 pounds.

JAIRAMDAS AND GIDWANI.

Enquiries made regarding the health of Jairamdas Doulatram and Dr. Choithram Gidwani, both A class prisoners in the Hyderabad Central prison show that Jairamdas is reduced by over 10 pounds while Dr. Choithram Gidwani is still suffering from acute trouble of piles.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

It is learnt that both are passing sleepless nights they being locked up in ill-ventilated cells haunted by swarms of mosquitoes. —(United Press)

BREAKING ALL RECORDS!

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day & To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

***The* INVISIBLE MAN**

There is no Free List.

No Political Rights On Basis Of Religion

Promoters Of Spirit Of Communalism, Worst Enemies Of Country Says Dr. Kitchlew

LAHORE, March 31.

"So long as the Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Christians of this country did not regard India as their motherland and were not prepared to make all necessary sacrifices to liberate their country, it is futile to talk of nationalism and patriotism" said Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew replying to the address of welcome presented to him yesterday by the citizens of Lahore.

Continuing he said that his 'Dharma' was to sacrifice all for the country and nation and for this, everyone Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Trade Unionist, Congressite or Kirtikisan, whosoever he or she might be, should be prepared so do his or her bit.

NO DISTINCTIONS

"Religion did not teach," continuetd Dr. Kitchlew, "to break each other's head. There was a vast difference between religion and religosity. While religion should be promoted and respected, religosity should be extirpated. In politics there was no room for religious or communal distinctions."

FOR FREEDOM OF EAST

Dr. Kitchlew stressed the importance of inter-communal unity and said it is preposterous to suggest that political rights should be determined on the basis of religon. Religion and politics should be kept absolutely apart from each other. Those who promoted the spirit of communalism were the worst enemies of the country. It served the interests of the enemies of India in freedom to play off one community against another. The freedom of India meant the freedom of the East and therefore in the interest of liberty of the Eastern countries it was necessary that India should be free.

HIS PROGRAMME

He declared that for the next three years he would not accept any office in the Congress but would work in the capacity of a soldier or volunteer.

Referring to the question of Council-entry the speaker said that it was premature to come to any decision before the new constitution was given its final shape.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA REGATTA SENSATION

Calcutta Defeats Madras (Holders

MADRAS, March 31.

The All-India Regatta commenced this afternoon, at the Madras Boat Club, Adyar, when both semi-final contests for All-India Fours Challenge Trophy were decided before a large attendance. Competitions were keen throughout, and sport of a high order was provided, displaying great style.

Calcutta defeated Madras (holders) by 2-1/2 lengths, in the first semi-final, while in the other Bombay Gymkhana accounted for Royal Connaught Boat Club from Poona by two lengths.

Weather was delightful, but for a medium head-wind which slightly ruffled water in the river.

OUT FOR WORLD RECORD

Bengali Youth "Handcuffed Before Embarkink On Swimming Feat

CALCUTTA, March 31.

P. K. Ghose the Bengali swimmer, who set up a world record last year for endurance, is engaged in performing another feat. He was handcuffed by the Mayor of Calcutta at five this evening when he started swimming and intends to remain in water for 24 hours.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

MEETING POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The meeteing of Nationalist Muslims which was to have been held this evening had to be postponed as some Nationalist Muslims were busy with the Congress Leaders Conference.

It is now understood that Nationalist Muslims will attend tomorrow's meeting of the League Council in their individual capacity. Dr. Ansari and Chaudhry Khaliqussaman, however, may not attend in view of their work at the Congress Leaders Conference. —A.P.

MESSENGER FOR MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, April 1.

It is understood that the Congress leaders now assembled in Delhi after to-day's conference have sent Mr. Onkarnath as messenger to Mahatma Gandhi at Patna with a report of the day's discussions.—A.P.

ROCHDALE BEAT BARROW

Northern Union Rules Rugby Results

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 30.

The following are the results of matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 6, Rochdale 10;
Bradford 2, Huddersfield 21;
Bramley 9, London Highfield 31;
Broughton 12, Halifax 5;
Castleford 20, Featherstone 3;
Hull 22, Hull Kingston Rovers 14;
Hunslet 21, York 12;
Leigh 32, Dewsbury 13;
St. Helens Recreations 5, Salford 7;
Swinton 7, Oldham 5;
Wakefield 0, Leeds 10;
Warrington 3, Widnes 10; and
Wigan 27, St. Helens 3.

INDIAN PLAYERS AND CEYLON TENNIS

COLOMBO, March 31.

That the strong rumour about the possibility of Indian players taking part in the All-Ceylon Tennis Tournament at Nuwara Eliya has not materialised is disclosed by the entries which closed finally now.

The entries closed are very satisfactory, compared with the previous years. The courts are in fine condition and there seems to be no danger of adverse weather setting in.—United Press.

"The Southern Star Cup"

Both the semi-finals in the South Indian Badminton Singles Tournament for the above Cup conducted under the auspices of the South Indian Association came off on Saturday morning at the Malabar Star grounds, Shivaji Park, Matunga (B.B.). In the first semi-final, Mr. N.P. Grishnaiyer (Malabar star) beat Mr. A.E. Mathews (Kalyan S.I.A.) in two straight games and thus qualified for the final.

The second semi-final was very interesting which ran to three games and though there was nothing to choose between the two players in all departments of the game, it was the stamina that stood resulting in the ultimate defeat of Mr. G.S. Ramaswamy (Malabar star) by Mr. G.V. Krishnaiyer (Excelsior).

The results are:—

N.P. Krishnaiyer beat A.E. Mathews 29|11, 29|11.

G.V. Krishnaiyer beat G.S. Ramaswamy 29|24, 8|29, 29|21.

The final match of the above tournament will take place at 7-15 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the South Indian Association grounds, (opposite the South Indian Buildings). Matunga. G.I.P.

RAPID RELIEF from ?

EN-ZET

EN-ZET (India) AGENCY.
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUNDARI SATHI
(REGD.)
OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO LADIES.
Full particulars from:—
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
BOMBAY, KALBADEVI, 2.

AROGYA VATI
HEALTH GIVING TABLETS.
A popular and cheap remedy for one of the most common complaints in India.
Gujarat Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOHAESA OINTMENT
It is the best obtainable for a very distressing complaint.
Apply to:—
CAMA NORTON & Co.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEMO-DRAKSOMALT
A combination of blood-forming Haemogoblin and choicest grapes with Malt Extract from Barley.
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

ALEMBIC LEMON SQUASH
Cool & Refreshing
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

WHAT IS 'PHYLLOSAN'
We believe it is a blood preparation but it is best to make certain about it by applying at once to the Sole Agents:
CAMA NORTON & Co.
Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ZINDAK
A wonderful ointment.
You will get full particulars from the tin. Get one to-day.
MAQBOOL CHEMICAL WORKS,
95 Jaijikar Street, Bombay, 3.

ALWAYS USE ATOMIDINE
The sure remedy for
? ? ?
Full particulars from:—
AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO., LTD.,
Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Says Herr Karl Lusurtz. Munich., Germany:—
I find that soaps made of animal fat, however excellent, are a source of great danger to the skin.
I am a constant user of your No. 1 soap which in my opinion, must find Universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."
GODREJ SOAPS LTD.
Sole Agents,
Nadirshaw Printer & Co., Bombay.

ANTI-BYTE
Its something to do with Mosquitoes and other nasty and poisonous pests.
MINERVA TRADING AGENCY
Sassoon Building,
58, Forbes St., Bombay.

AURFESIL PILLS
The picture gives the answer but why run a risk? Ask about them before entering from
C. G. PANDIT & Co.,
Kirti Bldg. Forbes St., Fort, BOMBAY.

? ENERVIN ?
Communicate with
CAMA NORTON & Co.,
Medows St., Bombay.

Competition

1st PRIZE Rs. 500

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

LIST OF COMPLAINTS.

1 Bad Skin.
2 Impure Blood.
3 Flat Chest.
4 Pains and Aches.
5 Lost Appetite.
6 Fatigue.
7 Poor Health.
8 Women's Disorders
9 Skin Diseases.
10 Head Aches.
11 Piles.
12 Lost Vigour.
13 Pests.
14 Neuralgia.
15 Bad Teeth.
16 Indigestion.
17 Feeling Old.
18 Improvidence.
19 Malaria.
20 Ladies' Complaints.
21 Debility.
22 Malnutrition.
23 Foul Mouth.
24 Ring Worm.
25 Skin Abrasions.
26 Anaemia.

LIST OF REMEDIES

1 En-Zet.
2 Arogyavati.
3 Hemo-Draksomalt
4 Phyllosan.
5 Atomidine.
6 Anti-Byte.
7 Aurfesil Pills.
8 Enervin.
9 Sundari Sathi.
10 Nohaesa Ointment.
11 Lemon Squash.
12 Zindak.
13 Godrej Soap.
14 Chevalier Beauty Cream.
15 Badshahi Tonic.
16 Zenith Drakshasav.
17 Poysha.
18 Sarsaparilla.
19 Bustophex.
20 Insurance.
21 Indo Balm.
22 Milkotine.
23 Caphiaspirin.
24 Shatwari Cordial.
25 Alembic Tooth Paste.
26 Sapat Lotion.

In presenting this Novel Competition to our readers our primary aim has been a two fold one. To provide a simple competition whereby substantial prizes may be gained and at the same time familiarise our readers with a list of some of the best remedies for the more common complaints which are prevalent in this country. It will be entirely to our readers' advantage to carefully preserve this page as it is sure to prove of estimable value for the purpose of ready reference whenever necessity arises.

We have further arranged with the firms whose products appear on this page, to give every assistance and information to competitors and our advice is that competitors will avail themselves to the full of this service and thereby make certain of winning a prize as well as providing themselves with reliable information regarding these common complaints and the best remedies for the same.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

You will notice that a list of Complaints appear above. Read through these carefully. Then examine each one of the REMEDIES and select the one you consider the best for the particular complaint, then enter the same in the coupon provided for the purpose. For example the well-known Skin Preparation CHEVALIER Beauty Creme is certainly the best for the Complexion, and on reading through the lists of complaints you will come across a complaint No. 1 BAD SKIN, so obviously this is the correct solution. So you enter the the corresponding No. of COMPLAINT.

RULES

1. After you have selected the correct Remedies for the corresponding complaints, enter the No. only of the Remedy in the coupon as shown in the example.

(2) Then write your name and full address clearly in the coupon.

(3) Post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

enclosing EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS for EACH entry.

Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 18th April 1934. Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) The full list of clues are given. ONE Remedy for ONE complaint. Competitors on no account must enter more than ONE Remedy against each complaint. Any Competitor doing so will be disqualified.

ENTRY COUPON.

Complaint	Remedy.	Complaint.	Remedy.
1	14	14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13		26	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

A FAIRER, WHITER SKIN—OVERNIGHT!

makes ugly black skin fairer, whiter, lovelier.
MONEY BACK Guarantee
CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREME
The Miracle Bleach
Sole Agents:—
BEAUX PRODUCTS AGENCIES (India)
41, Opp. G.P.O., BOMBAY.

JUST TRY
BUSTOPHEX
Complete course for 15 days
You will be surprised at the wonderful improvement.
Full particulars from
MAYBELL BEAUTY CLINIC
83, Katari Mansions, opp. G. P. O Fort, Bombay.

BADSHAHI TONIC
The Most Powerful Tonic of the 20th Century.
Full information
C. G. PANDIT CO
KIRTY BLDG.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay

THE REMEDY IS INSURANCE
THE HEALER IS
The one and only
NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ZENITH DRAKSHASAVA
Be Careful About This One
ZENITH CHEMICAL WORKS,
BOMBAY, 2.

INDO BALM
Those who have a pot of this Preparation must surely have the answer.
KARNIK BROS.
Girgaum, Bombay.

OF KALBADEVI BOMBAY WILL GIVE YOU THE ANSWER.

ALEMBIC MILKOTINE
An Ideal Tonic Milk Food
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR
? ? ?
Why not apply for the correct answer to:—
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS, Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA
IS TOO WIDELY KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT
You might make sure about it however by applying to the Proprietor:
DR. GOWTAMRAO KESHEO & SON,
Girgaum, Bombay 2.

The Special Aspirin FOR THE TROPICS
CAFIASPIRIN
Safe and Effective

SHATAVARI CORDIAL
(For Ladies Only).
Further particulars from
DR. KULKARNI'S LABORATORY
Parel Road—Bombay.

BORO-THYMOLIN.
TOOTHPASTE
Strengthens Gums, Cleanses Crevice Whitens Teeth and Disinfects the Mouth.
Manufactured by
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd
Baroda and Bombay.

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT
SAPAT LOTION
A WONDER REMEDY FOR A VERY COMMON AND DISTRESSING COMPLAINT, YOU MAY GET THE CORRECT CLUE FROM
SAPAT & CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Dogs Talk And Play Cards!

Strange Stories Of Uncanny Animals Told By Wellknown People

Major-General Sir John Moore surprised even dog-lovers when he stated some time ago that animals can talk, Sir John said, "Animals are endowed with vocal expression sufficient to portray their likes and dislikes, writes Mr. C. H. Lea in "John of London's Weekly".

A year or two ago Dr. Wilhelm Neumann told the delegates at an International Congress of Psychical Research that he owned a thinking dog which was "able to follow the reasoning of certain problems by a code of tone signals and barks to carry on something resembling a conversation."

Many years ago Leibnitz, related to the French Academy an account of a dog in Saxony which could actually utter human speech.

A little boy believed he could detect in the sounds made by his father's dog a resemblance to ordinary words. He worked hard at teaching the dog until at last all Saxony was amazed to find that there was a dog which could utter no fewer than thirty words. The method of getting the dog to speak was for the boy to pronounce a word, and then the dog would repeat it.

The French Academicians said that unless they had received the account from Leibnitz they would scarcely have dared to repeat the story.

THE PUG SAID "WILLIAM".

Jesse, one-time surveyor of Her Majesty's Parks, used to tell of a dog which lived in Surrey which could say distinctly, "John", "William", and a few other words.

Two hundred years ago Berlin was flocking to hear a dog which could say the name Elizabeth, and Sir William Gell, in England, once had a dog which could repeat a few words if its master held its jaws in a peculiar position.

The editor of a Scots newspaper was once paying a visit where there was pug dog lying on a rug before a fire. One of the master's sons, named William, pushed the animal out of the way, whereupon it ejaculated "William". A series of experiments followed, and, as a result whenever the dog's forelegs were held and the command given, "Say William", it and thebggOfi "Say William," it growled for a short time, its voice fell a full octave, and out came the required word.

FIDO IS CORRECTED.

Some of the accounts of learned dogs are hard to credit. A century ago two poodles were exhibited in Paris, and according to contemporary accounts a word was dictated from Greek, Latin Italian, German, French, or English, and immediately one of the dogs would run to an alphabet of letters and take up the letters composing a given word and lay them down before its master. On one occasion the word "Heaven" was dictated, and the poodle quickly gathered the letters together, but was puzzled by the second E. After a pause, it took the E from the first sylable and put it into the second.

Fido one day spelt the word, "Jupiter" with a B instead of a P. Bianca, the other poodle, was brought forward, and, afttr contemplating the mistake, pushed out the B and placed in position the P.

Incredible though this sounds, an observer came back to England with an account of how the dogs played cards together. They could distinguish the suits and the values of the cards, and it was even said that when Bianca won, if she were asked what were the gains of Fido she would take an 0 between her teeth and show it!

BY AIR TO LHASSA

An air service for passengers and mail between Shanghai and the forbidden city of Lhasa, in Tibet—such is the plan of the China National Aviation Corporation. This company, largely American owned already employees American air-planes and American pilots on regular schedule between Shanghai and Chengtu, capital of Szechwan Province, 800 miles from Lhasa. Its new program, which it hopes to effect before the end of the year, would be simply an extension of this route.

And so fall, or tremble on the verge, the citadels of romance! The perfected service calls for four days between the two points, a journey that now consumes three months.

FORGOTTEN AUTHORS

In "Great Thoughts," Mary Boazman writes as follows concerning the authors of famous quotations:

The authors of numerous quotations familiar to everybody have been forgotten, though all of them must have been popular celebrities in their day, or their words would not have been handed down from one generation to another. Many of these survivals are so fine that most people, casually asked, would reply that they were taken from the Bible or from Shakespeare—those two main sources in English literature of well-known and noble sayings.

"Like oil on the troubled waters" is one of these, which was actually written by the Venerable Bede, that splendid old Saxon monk who in the dark ages, from his quiet cloister, managed to keep the banner of learning and religion flying aloft.

Then "Cleanliness is next to godliness" has a distinct scriptural ring, but is declared to have been uttered first by John Wesley in a sermon; so has "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," though Sterne adapted this tender sentiment from an ancient proverb, and put it into the mouth of his Maria in "The Sentimental Journey."

The classics yield several for our list, including "What each man wishes, that also he thinks," which was employed by Demosthenes, the orator, in one of his speeches; and expression, "love begets love," which was translated from Virgil.

A statement, proved more untrue every passing year, that the English take their pleasures sadly, was paraphrased from the following passage in the Duc de Sully's memoirs, compiled in the seventeenth century: "Ills s'amusalient tristement selon la coutume de leur pays."

A song-writer, greatly admired in his time, was Thomas Haynes Bayly. He died at Cheltenham in 1839, but still exists for us in the oft-repeated "Absence makes the heart grow fonder," and in the names of some of his songs which are affectionately cherished in the memories of middle-aged persons, as "Gaily the troubador touched his guitar," "She wore a wreath of roses "and" we met—'twas in a crowd.'

WHEN GREEK JOINS GREEK

With Southern's tragedy of a black slave, "Oroonoko," nobody now associates the phrase, "Pity's akin to love"; nor thinks either of poor mad Nathaniel Lee, born while Cromwel ruled, if he hears: "When Greek joins" (often misquoted "meets") "Greek then comes the tug-of-war."

A famous English justice of the eighteenth century, Lord Ellenborough, promulgated the generally accepted legal dictum, "The greater the truth the greater the libel"; and to an equally famous statesman of the same period, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Oxford, is ascribed a second piece of worldly wisdom: "Every man has his price."

"The eternal feminine" is borrowed from the French "L'eternel feminin," Blaze de Bury's translation in 1847 of the German "das ewige Weibliche," which occurred in Goethe's "Faust"; and "the Almighty Dollar, that great object of national devotion," is from Washington Irving.

A distinguished and patriotic Scotsman, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, who sat in the last Scottish Parliament, ought to have the credit of a statement of his which has been frequently repeated since without any acknowledgment of its originator: "If a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation"; nor can we conclude more fitly than with those notable lines which have lived entirely on their own merits since the name of their author is buried in a darkness apparently impossible to penetrate: "I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

Passing Away Of A Public Patron

ESSAY IN THE ART OF OBITUARY-PANEGERIC

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

It is a mighty deplorable fact that a certain class of the human moribund should be entitled the honour (or perhaps dishonour) of Press obituary-notices and that the majority of these privileged dead should be usually individuals, whose title to posthumous memory of even a daily newspaper notice would always remain extremely dubious if our taste in discrimination in these matters were not guided, may one not say, by the scrupulous morality of domestic lackeys.

FLUNKEY-PINDARIES.

One thus reads of the death of So-and-so, who broke a worn-out artery or had had his fatty heart snapped by some just and unbribeable Nature, no doubt for some whim of sensationalism, and who was this, that and the other in other words, the soul of magnanimity, and endowed with every excellent quality men and women may exhibit with quiet pride and modesty. It was a sad and premature death (as though the fellow had not had quite a surfeit of wasted years) and he left behind him his widow, a good number of children and whole armies of friends to mourn his unexpected passage out of life. The man was, of course, a successful crook, swindler and blackguard rolled into one: was, in fact, no better or worse than any other man who shared his so-called success in life and his respectability in a world, whose values in life are essentially of the servitors and parasites of wealth, and the mean material success it symbolizes. What outrageous sins of a slave-driver, who would not hesitate to rob the helpless widow and the orphan and to poison the simple, poor life of millions are not covered by dirty millions he leaves behind?

CATEGORIES IN SUCCESS

But the subject of this obituary notice, who shall, for a variety of reasons, remain nameless (if not unsung, as you might say) did not belong to the class to which the flunkeys bow in a servile manner. Perhaps, he was successful in his trade, which was relatively honest and from the viewpoint of cash, both visible and invisible was, even at the time of his death, probably richer than the majority of his very mixed, if what the French would call 'distingue,' clientele. I can quite believe he cheated us, his patrons, (as who doesn't?) occasionally; but, then, we did not mind that. It is a privilege to be cheated with one's passive and ironic consent; but, one must say, he did not make bad tea, and his service was satisfactory.

A SCENTED LEGEND.

One had heard stories, indeed, of his success. The man dabbled in real estate speculation and a half-faded legend was cherished amongst the more waggish and scandalously-inclined of his customers that he made presents of scent-bottles to a fat and favourite mistress by quietly unlocking his showcase. This very natural act in the pursuit of his amours had had for our friend the double pleasure, (if one may say so), that is to say, of pleasing and pampering his lady love at the expense of his partners. I have no doubt his coarse, opium-scented, indolent soul derived a subtle joy out of this act.....

A STRONG INDIVIDUALITY.

The man, however, is dead and it is rather sad to think that his amours are ended for ever, and that we shall never again hear his harsh bullying voice showering what must be the vilest abuse on his crew of waiters. The man possessed all the instincts and qualities of an attractively course nature that was at once very individual and rare. His management, as I have said above, was quite satisfactory and he had collected about the establishment groups of faithful customers, who sipped with their cheap tea something of the spirit of the tea-shop where this half-brutal man resided like some ancient, sub-human god.

PATRON OF JOURNALISM.

For one thing, he subscribed to all the gutter-papers that could be bought, not because he took delight in the lower-depths of journalism, but because he was shrewd enough to size up his clients—he had the servitor's instinct refined by the experience he gathered during his life-time as a manager of the establishment and he possessed, in a higher degree, the psychological insight that he shared generally with his confreres of the trade.

He was only one of the tribe who pitch their tents on the fringe of the human sahara and trim and decorate them into artificial paradises where the city's miserables may satisfy their craving for a momentary release from the oppressive restlessness of a discordant, anarchic and harsh life. Are not these cheap tea-shops the last shelter of a genuine democracy, the spiritual mecca, more or less of an unhappy proletariat, where in the relaxed poses and attitudes of men one discerns the impulses and dramatic happenings of life; where men, so different and distributed over distant levels, seem to be welded in their elemental humanity despite the world of artificial differences and conventions; where the social-pariah is found sitting without his usual self-consciousness with men with superior pretensions—each pre-occupied with thoughts that perhaps, some Balzacian insight could probe and dramatize.

A PIOUS WISH.

And so, one reminds oneself, our patron is no more. The establishment was closed one day in his memory, but to-morrow his usual menagerie of men will congregate in the stuffy place where he did us the honours of host and the crumpled-up, shabby little man will take out his magnifying glass and slowly spell out a news para while his pathetic bulbous eyes nearly jumped out of their sockets..... The whole procession will start and our patron's ghost will hover over our heads unless some kind Providence has already put him in charge of a little establishment over there. If so, one may be permitted to express the pious hope that a glass-case of cheap French scent-bottles would also be provided for.

THE JACKDAW

Humorous Bird Of Clean Habits

I picked him up in a tangle of nettles, his wings draggled and useless after the storm that had passed across the night before (writes "N. D" in the "Manchester Guardian.") He lunged with his wings strongly, and twisted his head round on his shoulders to look up at me. I touched his head, close-pelted like mo'eskin, but he clipped my finger viciously in his beak and his throat vibrated with a childish "chaack"

Thus it was that he came to live with me. He was inevitably Jack from the first plaintive squawk. He proclaimed himself with gusto all the way home, so that passers-by stared and looked round, and eyed me suspiciously. But for a day after he got home he said no word.

Then he was reconciled, and ate my bread and salt—ant-eggs fresh dug from the garden. From that moment he ate largely, but with discernment. Liver and lean beef he loved, with a dessert of cherries or grapes. For boiled egg he would go to lengths, as I discovered when he dropped from his stance on my shoulder at breakfast one morning, snatched my half-taten egg from its cup, and swept out through the window to gulp it on the lawn. He came back to clean his beak on my hair, for eggs are messy things and Jack was a bird of clean habits. Never was he happier than at the daily ceremony of the bath. As the bowl was placed down on the lawn he would make a first sally dip his lots gingerly like a bathing belle and scuffles out at the other side skuawking. His next approach was devious. He would circle round the bath sidelong, head cocked, wicked pale eyes averted, until his courage was equal to immersion. A sudden dash, a frenzy of clapping wings, and the ceremony was over, and Jack in the apple tree shrunken and spiky.

THE HUMOROUS GUEST

I have no wonder now that the jackdaw will build his nest indifferent to the rumbling of traffic and the din of the market-place. Though he was country bred, Jack was never baffled by things man-made Or only once. He never solved the strangeness of a mirror, and he would sit long minutes on the mantelpiece clock, tapping with experimental beak at the jackdaw through the looking-glass. But when the clock trembled and struck beneath him he was in no way disconcerted. Perhaps the chime of bells, after long generations in church steeples, is in jackdaw blood. He had a love of all things that shone and a passion for the salt-spoon, though he showed no further interest in it when he had sent it jingling over the edge of the dining-table. Then he would cock his eye at me and get ready to hop vertically as I thrust at him. For he treated me with no respect. He would peck my ankles as we played together on the lawn, and then scuttle before me with flailing wings as I chased him.

Most of all he loved a stroll. He would sit staidly enough on my shoulder, making periodic sallies of his own, sweeping ahead a hundred yards to the branch of some tree, and then planing back like a carbon-winged gull. It was an apprehensive experience at first, for as

IRREPRESSIBLE JACK.

like as not he would drop on my head and plunge his claws into my scalp, but soon he learned precision and would alight as gently as a butterfly. Then he would tweak my ear.

It was on one of these expeditions that we stood together on the edge of a large open-air swimming-bath. Jack was much interested, for he had never seen so much water before. Suddenly an island appeared—the bald head of an emerging diver. With a delighted cry Jack sailed down and alighted. The island submerged abruptly. Jack flapped in the water. By a great effort he lifted himself out and reached the roof of a shed. I had to call him many times. He was suspicious, on his dignity. So was the bald head. Jack and I never travelled that way again.

DAWNING MALICE

There came the dawn of a malicious humour in Jack. He took to persecuting the thrushes that hitherto had had the freedom of the lawn. He flew at human game—innocent pedestrians and, on one occasion, a youh pumping up a bicycle tyre, on whose bent back he alighted. He scared him out of his five wits by letting a fearful yelp in his ear. Indeed, the story of Jack from this time becomes one of progressive moral disintegration. He took to tearing my books and strewing my study with fragments of newspaper. And at last, like other reprobates before him, he ran away from home.

It happened very simply. As he played on the lawn one day two jackdaws passed over and called. He rose to the sound and followed them. Three black birds disappeared in the distance. I felt a parg, for I could have better spared a better Jack. Two hours later he was home again, moping on the roof.

Not long after this I worked in my study one morning with the door and windows wide, for the day was stifling. I was busy, and not for all Jack's entreaties would I put aside my papers to sport with him. He gobbled my thumb, tugged at my pen, snatched at my papers. In desperation he took to flying out at door and in at window in a perpetual merry-go-round. One half-hour or so he passed tolerably enough, interfering in a game of tennis that was going on out of doors, sitting on the net and pouncing on the balls as they passed. Tiring, he came back and drowsed on my shoulder a full hour. Then he stirred and flew out into the sunshine. I never saw him again.

Fed Up With Efficiency

Parisian Visitor To New York Hotel Relates His Bitter Experience

The hotel in "Times Square" where we stopped for a day boasts of its efficiency, writes Louis Atlas in the "Chicago Daily News," (Paris Edition). When we had spent 24 hours there we were so fed up with this efficiency that we were happy to hunt up some little hostelry where we could be completely neglected.

The big hotel, of course, had running ice-water on tap. The management did not know that we regarded ice-water as a sinful drink. We have a theory that all middle-aged American business men who die of apoplexy are victims of ice-water. We think ice-water is poisonous. But the management did not know of our prejudices so they can be forgiven.

But there were other efficient devices we cannot pardon them for. What especially annoyed us was that they were efficient about our spiritual welfare. We were not surprised to find a Bible in our room. We even liked the idea because the book always makes pleasant reading when we have forgotten to buy the latest magazines.

We took up the Bible and opened the cover. On the flyleaf was a slip of paper on which was printed in red a series of instructions for "emergency reading." For instance, if you had not written home to your mother and were feeling blue, you were advised to read a certain passage in Luke. And if you were contemplating leaping out the window because of the depression, you were told to read a passage in Corinthians.

These instruments depressed us so much that we had no heart to continue reading. We looked for something more cheerful.

RECKETTEERS ALL.

When the porter had shown us to our room and had deposited our bags, he handed us a dozen odd pamphlets and business cards.

There was a card from the chiropodist in the establishment, who said he was happy that we had come to this hotel and would we accept his professional services? We believe his name was Ginzburg. There was a note from the manicurist who smilingly wrote that she would be honored to polish our hands. The barber wrote us to say that if we left the place without first letting him shave us we were certainly foolish.

The chief porter advised us in a special card that we should get together as quickly as possible, if not sooner—in order to discuss the life of our hand-bags, we suppose. We can't really remember just what he wanted to sell us. Everybody in the establishment had a racket, it seemed. And yet it was quite a sumptuous hotel and well frequented.

After we had been in the place for one hour, we got another letter. It was from the management. The manager himself informed us that he was happy to have the pleasure of our company. He was certainly happy, he said, that we had chosen his hotel in preference to all other hotels in New York, and he would never forget it not even if he lived to be 100. He thanked us from the bottom of his heart for our patronage and closed with a 'respectfully yours."

Then we got another letter. It was from the director of the establishment. We found this letter lying under our door about 2 o-clock in the afternoon. The director said that if the management was happy to have us, he, the director, was doubly happy. He wanted nothing better than to do us a service of some kind.

THE LAST STRAW.

Then came another letter. It was from the promotion department of the hotel. It read like this:

"Permit me to use this means of bidding you welcome to the X Hotel and to express the hope that you find yourself perfectly comfortable and satisfied. If there is anything that I can do for your further convenience, I will consider it a privilege to have you make the request.

"Perhaps you would be good enough to let me have the names and addresses of any of your friends or business acquaintances who contemplate a trip to New York I should like to send each a letter, with your compliments, offering them the facilities of our hotel."

We decided to check out before the board of directors sent in their letter. The maids, the elevator boys, the shoe- blacks and the washwomen had not had a chance to get their letters in when we departed. It must have broken up their lives completely.

Please note that despite all these letters and these offers of service, the quality of our room and the quality of our service remained the same The room remained just what it was—a room

THE FIRST BOW

NEW Products on NEW Principles of Hormone Therapy

"DYNAMIREN" THE GREAT: REJUVENATOR & RESTORER OF YOUTH: Rs. 3|8 per bottle.

"NERVINE PILLS": GIVE STEEL NERVES & ENERGY OF YOUTH: Rs. 2|8 per bottle.

"SEXOLINE CREME": RESTORES WEAK MUSCLES: Rs. 1|8 per tube.

"MEXOL": MOST EFFECTIVE & HARMLESS FOR BIRTH-CONTROL: Rs. 1|4 per tube.

Bombay & S. I. open for Agencies.

DYNAMIREN (Berlin), Mussoorie Hills.

An Earthquake Fantasy

By RADHA (Cartoonist)

"Father, do tell me all about this earthquake business. I cannot understand anything. Our teacher would not say anything in detail. But, look here father. If, as the teacher says, the land is only swung about like our baby in the cradle, why bother about it? Anyway the thing has come and gone. Why bother about it now?"

There had been another mild earthquake in Japan and the papers for days have been full of it. My son Kalyan, still in his teens, had been worrying the life out of me, since his school teacher had made it a custom to read out daily in the class portions relevant to the earthquake in the local newspaper. But the fool that he was, he would not answer the ever so many supplementary questions that always cropped up, so much so, it fell to the poor fathers to shoulder the task at home, nudged on by the female of the species, reigning supreme at home.

I did not know how to go about the talk. It is alright writing for the papers or talking at the club but explaining matters in a coherent, lucid and clear way to a young boy is altogether a different matter. Anyway I decided upon a course.

I decided that I would recall as succintly and as necessarily the details of the great Bihar-Nepal earthquake that happened in the year 1934 and the various relief measures adopted both by the Government and the people. In that year ('34) I was at Bombay and was helping, at a self sacrifice to fill the waste-paper baskets of various newspaper editors.

No Interruption, Please

"Well Kalyan," I proceeded, "I shall tell you all about an earthquake in India when you were not born. I shall give you full details of it but on one condition. You should not interrupt. The moment you interrupt I leave the house for a cinema. Agreed?"

"All right, father!" replied my boy.

"In those days, my boy, I must tell you at the outset, there was a central hub in the wheel of life in India both of the Government as of the people. That was a toothless old man with a magnetic smile, just a pinch of hair at the back of his head, puny of stature and weak in body. But this one man was the idol of the teeming millions of India.

This earthquake was a major one in the history of Indian earthquakes. On January 15th, 1934, about 2 p.m. in the afternoon about 20,000 square miles in Bihar were laid waste in the twinkling of an eye and the loss of lives was very great. This man, of whom I have told you, is Gandhiji...."

"What! father! the great Mahatma Gandhi?" "Seen him? I have spoken to him my boy! But look here, if you go on interrupting ..."

"Sorry, father, please go on. I never knew you had seen the great Mahatma."

"Well, Gandhiji was the one and only Indian of the land, so to say, and at the time of this earthquake was conducting an epic tour. Nowadays my boy we are all equal and we have no communal troubles.

Just now only your Mahomedan friend Sultan has left after having his food with us. And that other friend of yours, Marian, though now a Christian boy is the son of one whom we used to call untouchable. Your mother who served him food just now with us, would have shoed me out of the house in those days had I allowed him to come into the house even, let alone eating with us! Well, then, thanks to Gandhiji, all that is now gone.

By this earthquake apart from loss to life and property, business was entirely disorganised, communication cut off wholesale, organisations uprooted completely, towns, villages everything was turned into one huge desert of sand, debris and mortar, the whole scented with the putrid nascence of dead bodies. Creation had been uncreated, if I may say so, man's work of hundred years was negatived into non-existence within a minute by just a flash of the wrath, that was in the Supreme Being! And patient man, ruler or ruled, set about it with a grim determination. This is how they did it. Don't be impatient, Kalyan, I will tell you everything slowly, little by little. Just listen. First of all I shall explain to you the relief measures. Whatever doubts you have, note them down in that paper and ask me in the end. If I say Annie Besant don't ask me at once who is Annie Besant but just follow as to what she did. And ask me at the end.

Fourth R. T. C.

Gandhiji on hearing of the disaster, postponed his tour. His tour, I forgot to say, was to abolish the then prevailing unnatural custom of caste depression. Though all were Hindus one section would not allow another into temples or even mix with them freely. To eradicate this man—imposed evil Gandhiji was touring about.

Postponing his tour, he rushed upto Bihar and set about organising relief measures. The Government with the then Viceroy at its head had started a fund and the people with one Babu Rajendra Prasad had started another. Money was pouring in and relief work was also being carried on an organized basis.

The Viceroy sent for Gandhiji at Delhi and simultaneously he summoned a Conference of provincial governors to Delhi. Gandhiji was the only non-official allowed to be present initially but a day later one Pandit Malviyaji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poet, were also invited. Babu Rajendra Prasad was appointed the Secretary of this Conference—"The Greater Bihar Relief Conference!" The Conference was in close deliberation for one month and the following relief measures were immediately announced over the signatures of the Viceroy and Gandhiji at the top, followed by the Governors and others:—

Every Government officer and every member of the public whose income was above Rs. 1,200|- was to contribute 10 per cent. of their pay every month for a period of 20 years. Laymen were to be assessed as per their income tax returns. This would include the then Viceroy himself, it is said, and he put down the first instalment on the spot!

Every ruling prince, Chief, Zamindar and major landholder and members of the Council of State to subscribe immediately one full month's personal expenditure as per civil-list and to give once in five years one month's expenditure.

All-India Mourning

The whole nation to go into mourning for one full week, there being no entertainment of any sort, governmental or public.

The complete expenses of one dinner party, one evening party and five luncheon parties given at Government Houses (each and everyone including the Viceroy's House) to be contributed and the respective parties cancelled every year and to continue for twenty years. The current year's summer exodus of every provincial and also of the central government to be given up and the money gained from the budgetary allotment to be contributed.

Extra equal percentage of customs duties, earmarked for contribution, to be levied on wine and liquors, aeroplane parts, motor cars, locomotives, mill machinery and many other similar items.

Every public body, club, library, and school to pay a monthly contribution of Rs. 10- for five years, if their membership were above 100.

Half the net collections of every cinema, drama or entertainment that takes place on the fifteenth of every month to be contributed.

Every foreign going Indian and every foreign going non-Indian after a residence of five years in India to pay at the port of his sailing Rs. 100|- to the Collector of the district for contribution. This was enhanced to Rs. 2,000|- in the case of every prince or chief entitled to a salute of guns above nine guns.

Every owner of a vehicle or conveyance costing originally over Rs. 20,000 immediately to contribute Rs. 1,000|- each.

(It was also clearly explained by the Viceroy at a subsequent dinner that excuses of having contributed under one heading would not be of any avail and Mahatma Gandhi endorsed it in the press.)

The League of Nations accepted on representations from the British Government and the Viceroy, to send out an international appeal to its member—nations for funds for contribution, itself fixing the quota of contribution liberally on their own subscription basis.

Lecture Tours

Eminent men in every walk of life were sent out of their native provinces to lecture on their expert subject in 3 or 4 places in any province, no two colliding in any province at one time. Thus Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri went to Bombay and lectured on "My Reminiscences as a Dominion Ambassador." By his lectures at four different places a sum of Rs. 40,000 was easily collected. Dr. Ray, Dr. C. V. Raman, and Gandhiji all lectured.

Indian artistes, singers, musicians, dancers, etc., of Indian and international reputation were asked to tour the country and to contribute half the net proceeds.

A book was published containing contributions (given free) by every eminent Indian and those resident in India who were in the public touching on subjects peculiarly their own. Gandhiji contributed an article on "The Mission of My Life and how far I have succeeded." The Viceroy contributed one on "Gubernatorial Recollections or From Ottawa to Australia." Even the proverbially lethargic Maharajahs contributed. Jodhpur on big-game hunting—Pataudi, Porbunder and Dhrangadhra on cricket—Mysore on "My pilgrimmage to Mount Kailas"—The Aga Khan on "The Anxities of a Derby Winner" and so on. This book was made a compulsory extra study for all students of the University Classes for the period of five years. The entire net proceeds to be contributed.

Death duties of 10 per cent. were levied on properties of five lacs and over for 20 years. The said duties were to go to relief fund.

Every cargo and passenger steamer over 6,000 tons entering any major harbour on the India Coast line to pay Rs. 100 extra for five years.

One-fourth of all funded famine relief funds from every province to be contributed.

With the special permission of both the central houses of legislature an annual lottery to be started for twenty years.

On all race days from every course in India Rs. 1,000|- to be contributed.

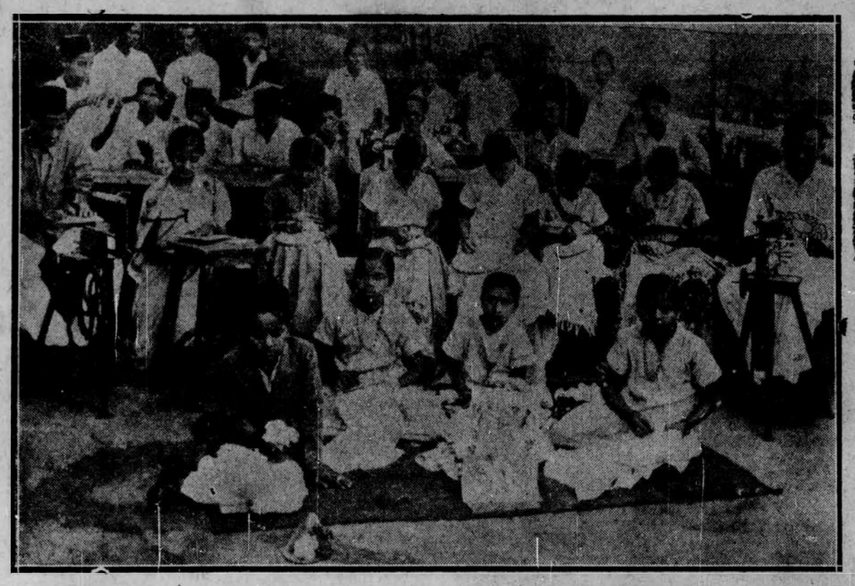
Bars and taverns dispensing liquor after 9 o'clock at night to specially contribute Rs. 10|- for every night throughout India."

"Get up! Get up! Your tea is getting cold."

I woke up to find that all these were but——

"AN EARTHQUAKE FANTASY!"

DADAR ARTS AND CRAFTS SCHOOL



Pupils of the Udyama Mandir, Dadar, an institution teaching various arts and crafts, such as dyeing, block and spray printing, paper work, shell-work, toy-making, etc., which has been established by a committee of local people interested in promoting the spread of the knowledge of handi crafts among the masses.

NO WOMEN LAWYERS WANTED

Male Members Of Profession Oppose Legislation

Bulgarian women are again pressing the government to introduce into the Sobranje a bill to remove the ban hitherto imposed upon women lawyers. But this bill is hotly opposed by the men of the legal profession, who are afraid of women's competition.

Last year the bill was not introduced, under the pretext that too many more pressing matters claimed the government's attention. But now the Minister of Justice has agreed to introduce the bill, and the President of the Sobrange, M. Malinoff, supports him, declaring that women's competition will improve and stimilate the profession.

There are 103 Bulgarian women who have qualified in jurisprudence. The first qualified in 1906 and thirty-two of them have qualified since 1927.

ANDORRA WANTS NO KING

Miniature State Declines Offer From Spanish And American Millionaires

The Council-Generall of Andorra has decided that Andorra will have no Kings, according to an official statement issued by that body and signed by its President.

Recently a French news agency announced that a wealthy resident of Barcelona had offered the Council 800,000 pesetas (about £20,000) if it would confer upon him the title of King of Andorra. This story was denied soon afterwards. Now it appears that it was a wealthy resident of Chicago who aspired to wear the Andorran crown and offered for that honour the sum indicated.

The statement continues:—"The said proposition was not discussed by the Council or even taken into consideration as it reveals an absolute ignorance of the Constitution of Andorra."

Andorra already has two Sovereigns in the persons of the co-Princes, and apart from the constitutional objection many Andorrans believe that their difficulties with these two have been sufficiently great without the necessity of adding a third Sovereign. The name of the would-be King has not been revealed.

Continued from column 7).

pretty well founded that there's one in exclusive Lake Forest, where the society folk romp and play. But the patrons of this camp appear to be—besides the ministry and the law—represented by the stratum of life you would expect to find in your apartment house.

Knapp intends to keep his camp going all winter. As a camp it is but a few weeks old, but already alinged with the International Nudist Congress. It costs dol. 10 a year to belong, 50 cents a night and 25 cents a meal. But as to the winter nudists—he says shoes will be tolerated "to keep the skates on, of course."—"Philippines Herald."

In The Midst Of 'Nature's Children'

Journalist Who Joins Nudist Camp For Day Finds Even Pocket 'Kerchief—In Case Of Sniffs—Taboo!!

(By BRUCE GRANT.)

Zoro Nature Park, Ind.,—Your blushing correspondent is writing this modest little story attired in nature's own garb, sitting beneath a shady tree in the open spaces of Indiana, where men are men and women are women and no doubt about it.

It is a nudist camp and some half hundred men and women, young and old, fast and slim, are in plain view—some strolling about, others playing volley ball, others cooking over camp fires and still others lolling in the sunshine. Each and every one of them is as bare of clothes as Mother Hubbard's ice-box of dog rations.

But it's no facetious matter—this going nude. It is fraught with strange and conflicting emotions and dreads for the neophyte.

LOCATION A SECRET.

The invitation to come to Zoro Nature Park, which is a 240-acre tract "semewhere in Indiana" and about 68 miles from Chicago came from Alois S. Knapp, a Chicago attorney and founder of the camp. It came after so much agitation in the Michigan area, but Knapp swore his visitors to secrecy concerning the exact location.

On arrival at the camp it was found that not only must one disregard matters of geography, but also of the identity of the 53 nudists there, along with discarding everything else of a mundane nature.

Just as it was impolite in the rip-roaring days of the southwest to ask the name of a stranger or the brand of a horse, its—but let's get on—

"The first view of the camp—they don't like you to use the word "colony" and nudists are not "cultists"—is the white farm house which is approached by a lane off the mainhighway. The house is becoming a sort of genre study in nudity—as the paint is scaling off.

Behind the house is a big red barn—and here is the novitiate's Armageddon. For it is here that one takes off everything and emerges in the clothes of heaven.

THE RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, fully dressed, meet all comers and turn them over to an athletic, formidable-looking chap. He is "the Reverend", for he once studied to be a minister. Because the house is on the road, the Knapps and "the Reverend" keep on a certain amount of clothes, but the latter is stripped to the waist in a sort of inspirational way.

"Come on," says "the Reverend", "get off your things and be comfortable. We don't go in much for rules, but there'll be no smoking, no drinking and no hunting. We won't tolerate any risque stories or foolishness. You've got to be nature's own child."

You learn about this time, too, that painted toe nails, vanity, curiosity and inhibitions are "de trop."

"Yes," chimes in Mrs. Knapp, a well-proportioned, sun-tanned and motherly woman—whose father used to own the farm where she and her husband have now been practising the delights of nudity for more than a decade—"we believe that five good members are worth a hundred questionable ones. We give applicants three trials—and they have to come well recommended from the start.

AIMS OF NUDISM.

"The idea of the nudist movement is to get back to nature—pure and simple. Nudism tends to give one a better and fuller understanding of life and paves the way toward the leading of a cleaner and more wholesome life.

"When people say to us, we should not go nude with the sexes mixed, we ask right back. 'Why not? What's wrong with it?' In fact there's no answer—no sane answer—to our 'Why not?'"

Time to undress! Off goes everything and even a desire to carry a pocket handkerchief—in case of the sniffs—brings a shake of the head from "the Reverend". So out to the back of the barn, where the road is not visible and what seems more important, one is not visible from the road—and the real adventure into the mysteries of nudism begin.

The sun is shining brightly and it is not cold. But there's goose-flesh, nevertheless as you wander down the path toward the woods you see a lady coming toward you. She's dressed in the height of nudity. You want to run, but there are briars on both sides of the path. She smiles and nods and passes. You have no impulse to look back—and you hurry along.

HORSESHOES.

Further down you come upon a group pitching horseshoes. Young men and young women. A furtive glance gives you an idea that they are handsome. But the horseshoes interest you much, much more. In fact everyone seems highly interested in the horseshoes—even several gray-haired men who might be judges in the proper robes, and who are standing around. When these spectators are not looking at the horseshoes, they are gazing abstractedly and wistfully at the passing clouds and the tree tops.

You walk along and see figures—nude figures—darting in and out from behind bushes and disporting on the river bank. None of these "children of nature" pay the slightest attention to you, and you feel a little embarrassed that you've paid some attention to one or two of them.

Finally you come to a clearing where a mixed group is absorbing the sun. The men and women are laughing and talking and—watching the passing birds. Then a sudden truth dawns on you. Nobody is conscious of your being nude but yourself. Yet everyone seems conscious of being nude himself—or herself. And you feel, too, that there is a certain unwritten code amongst the nudists that they should not notice each other—that is, noticeably. When they speak they look away or the men walk with a peculiar military air, and the women are more decorous in their action than if they were attired in tight-fitting silken sheaths.

But there's one thing they do notice. And that's clothes! A young woman, blonde and comely and 20, comes up wearing a pair of shorts. All eyes are upon her at once and there are several muttered protests. The young woman hastily darts behind a bush and emerges shortless.

AN APOLOGY.

"I'm sorry," she says apologetically. And from then on no one pays any attention to her—as the writer observed.

The nudist idea is spreading rapidly in these parts. Although this is said to be the closet nudist camp to Chicago, the rumour is

(Continued in column 5).

Can You Predict which Horse will Win?

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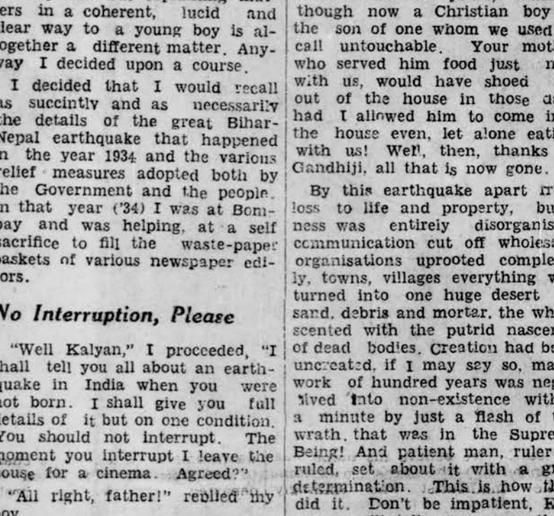

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

RECENT FICTION

A Daughter's Heroism

"FRANCES FIGHTS FOR HERSELF" by Effie A. Rowlands, Ward Lock and Co., London, 3s. 6d. net.

Frances Ward, the daughter of a high-minded father and a sensitive mother, finds herself early in life a drudge in a boarding house run by her step-mother. She is ill-treated beyond endurance and decides to live her own life. She gradually finds out how an unscrupulous uncle and his gang are responsible for he misery which killed her father, drove her mother to distraction and herself to the plight she was placed in. With a courage and resourcefulness which many a man in adverse circumstances may well emulate and envy, she fights through all obstacles, rescues her mother and gains in life the place to which she is rightfully destined. The story has a few tense situations and shows how a girl, not yet 20, can master them. The book makes insipring reading.

M. S. M.

"SHATTERED" by Paul Trent (Ward Lock and Co., London), 3s. 6d. net.

Yuvonne Caim is a young, beautiful and high spirited cinema star rising to fame early in her career. She is loved by Lord Templar and Nigel Ross, a rising barrister, who are both prepared to make any sacrifice to marry her. A serious accident during the shooting of a picture causes great suffering and permanent disfigurement to the young lady. The lordly lover drops her love while the barrister sticks on and helps the lady in various ways to settle down in her new life of comparative obscurity and poverty. Fortunately, a celebrated plastic surgeon in Paris is able to restore her face, when the young lord's love and desire to marry also revives. But the lady has made her choice and marries the barrister. It is a smooth recurring story which, while illustrating the average worldly conception of beauty and love as based mostly on physical appearance, also offers an intimate peep into the palpitating life of the cinema world.

M. S. M.

"THE HAVENSCROFT MYSTERY" by W. D. Lane Crawford (Ward Lock and Co., Ltd., London, and Melbourne).

Mr. Lane Crawford needs no introduction to lovers of light literature, being the author of at least half a dozen real thrillers. This one begins tamely and is rather insipid for the first 60 or 70 pages when the reader is introduced to all the chrarcters who meet together at the family party. There are, however, occasional touches of humour and sarcasm to liven up the prologue. The excitement commences when the host is murdered under unusual circumstances. The inevitable unofficail detective who happens also to be one of the family party steps in. The police also take a hand but, as is the fashion with writers, are slow with old fashioned methods and blunder. The mystery becomes more absorbing and the character around whom suspicion centres most is arrested. But a second murder deepens the mystery. The denouement is exciting and the unfolding of the mystery surprising ,though in certain aspects unconvincing. The final thrill appears when the detective confesses seven years after the murder that he and not the suspect is the murderer. He has, however, the reader's sympathy.

The book is written in a simple and breezy style. The story is gripping and of highest pitch throughout. Mystery detection, humour and love are all blended . The author has definitely come to stay in the forefront of writers of thrillers. The book should give a good two hours recreation to jaded nerves.

V. R. N.

SOME NOVELS

S.S. UTAH. By Mike Pell (International Publisher, New York).

This is largely crude propaganda for Communism. The book is boosted as a "new type of 'adventure' novel" by the publishers. It is merely sketchy newspaper writing, which makes an unsuccessful attempt to paint conditions in Soviet Russia in the rosiest light possible while the seaman's daily routine on an American merchant vessel is portrayed in deep black colours. The story has no point, the adventure little interest. An American seaman, a working "A B." manages to create acute discontent among his comrades on a trip to the Soviet Union. His colleagues are prepared to join hands with him for a general strike on the ship, after having visited a Russian port and being impressed with the condition of the workers there. The book can have only a limited interest for the general reader.

GOLDEN GLEANINGS: by Jehangir R. P. Mody, published by the author.

This is a collection of short poems in English on various subjects. Mr. Mody is lyrical over the achievements of the 'heroes of the Houston Mt. Everest Expedition,' he is romantic in the "Last Kiss," fantastic in "Fond Remembrance" and shows great care for the form and style of his composition in exquisite little pieces like the "Gold Mohar Tree". His adaptations from the French indicate his devotion to the onerous task of conveying accurately in English verse the intricate fancies of French poets like Theophile Gautier. A commendable effort.

The Message Of The Geeta

"THE MESSAGE OF KRISHNA": By Ardeshir Sorabji N. Wadia, M.A. Published by J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Though formally dedicated to "The Hindus of India," this bright little handbook of the philosophy of the Geeta is evidently intended for the edification mostly of Western students of Eastern life and thought. Mr. Wadia is obviously a deep student as well as genuine admirer of Hinduism, especially of the teachings embodied in the Bhagvad Geeta. He believes that in the personality of Krishna Hindu manhood has found its noblest fulfilment.

In his exposition of the doctrines of the Geeta, Mr. Wadia reviews also the legendary career of Krishna and shows how some Christian missionaries and Western scholars have entirely misunderstood the allegorical descriptions in the Hindu scriptures and grossly misrepresented the author of Geeta and his teachings. Some Hindu writers of later degenerate days, were also responsible in no small measure for the wrong view of the personality of Krishna which they presented to the illiterate masses of people.

Mr. Wadia's exposition of the principal doctrines of the Geeta will be accepted by Hindus as, on the whole, correct. But since Hindu commentators from Shankara down to Tilak and Gandhi have themselves been divided on the question of the central theme of the Song Celestial, it is likely that Mr. Wadia's opinion that the Geeta preaches the "creed of action" above everything else, may not be accepted by certain schools of Hindu thought in this country.

Mr. Wadia's contention, especially, that Mahatma Gandhi's reading of his pet doctrine of Ahimsa or Non-violence into the message of Krishna runs counter to the real spirit of the Geeta, is likely to be challenged by those belonging to the Gandhi-ite school of thought.

But, as we have remarked already, Mr. Wadia's exposition of the Geeta as a whole is very sympathetic and generally convincing. He has a lucid pen and a chaste style. There are many eloquent passages in this little volume which go to make the work an elevating study. The following chapter-headlines will show the range of subjects which come under Mr. Wadia's review: "The Creed of Action," "The Demands of Dharma," "The Institution of Caste," "The Fruit of Action," "The Nature of Brahm," "The Quest of Equanimity," "The Philosophy of Life," "The Principle of Non-attachment," "The Doctrine of Detachment," "The Ideal of Service," "The Magic of Maya," "The Theory of Reincarnation," "The Law of Karma," "The Call of the Flute," "The Pursuit of Wisdom," "The Realm of Realisation" and "The Future of Hinduism." It will be seen that the subject-matters of the first 16 chapters of the book correspond closely to the themes of the 18 chapters of the Geeta. But Mr. Wadia's treatment of the subject is quite unconventional. In the last chapter Mr. Wadia, while deploring the present-day degeneracy of Hinduism, expresses the fervent hope that all that is best and noblest in Hinduism will soon assert itself, so that Hinduism may fulfil its mission of awakening Humanity to a new life.

"INDIA ANALYSED"

INDIA ANALYSED, VOL. II. Economic Facts. Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London. 5s. net.

The aim of the series is to present a composite picture of India as she is, in various aspects. Vol. I had treated about India's position as an international unit. In the present volume, the economic facts, relating to Agriculture, Labour, Industry, Business or Trade Organisation and the Potentialities of Industrial Development are given in simple and lucid language. The facts present rather a gloomy picture on the whole, and all the three Indian writers suggest a rapid change in the political system before the rather bright future, which Dr. Vera Anstey hopes for without mentioning it, and wherever reference to the same is made it is glossed over as of minor concern.

Each of the writers is a person who has had intimate knowledge of the subject on which he writes Prof. Brij Narain writes on the peasant, drawing attention to the unsatisfactory and inequitable land revenue system of the Government; Mr. B. Shiva Rao on the industrial labourer, and from his intimate knowledge in organising labour has drawn a vivid and human picture of the existing conditions; Dr. P. P. Pillai, with his equipment of the I.L.O. organisation has given an estimate of the progress made so far in industry and the defects to be remedied, if further advance were to be made; Dr. Vera Anstey, writing about the international trade and the financial factors involved therein seems to be more of an exponent, if not a mild apologist, of the official view regarding them; while Prof. V.G. Kale, with his long study of Indian economics and intimate experience on the Indian Tariff Board, is able to give an authoritative exposition on the potentialities of industrial development and the conditions necessary for the same. Within a compass of 175 pages, the general reader will get a fairly good idea of the present economic position of India, while the select and exhaustive bibliography will be helpful to the advanced student and specialist in the line.

M.S.M.

MARATHI FICTION

APOLLO BUNDARAVAR, (Marathi), by A. T. Walke, published by P. V. Joshi, Someshwar Printing Press, Amraoti, Price Re. 1.

Is it feasible and, if so, will it be a happy union of a young man and a young woman of quite different tastes and temperaments? Mr. Walke, in his short story, attempts to answer the former question.

Vasant, a young man given to serious thinking and also peevish habits, meets Prabhavati—a young educated girl who definitely had hatred for men and was a staunch fighter for the rights and privileges of women—at Apollo Bunder, where both of them had gone for an evening walk. They begin to love each other without being acquainted with each other's temperaments or likings. Accidentally, shortly afterwards, they come to know each other at a cinema company's studio, Vasant as a playwright and Prabhavati as an actress. Their acquaintance soon developes into marriage.

The story, though well written in parts, sounds most unrealistic and impracticable and leaves no impression whatever on the reader. Besides, one comes across a number of words in the story which are, perhaps, specially coined by the author himself and which hardly add to the beauty of the language. On the whole, the book is a poor production and is neither entertaining nor instructive.

BOOK NOTES

One of the world's oldest epics, "Gilgamesh," dating from Babylonia of 2,000 B.C., has been translated into English verse by William Ellery Leonard. It is published this month by the Viking Press.

* * * *

The Freethought Press Association announces for publication in March "Charles Bradlaugh: Champion of Liberty," a volume of contributions by Bernard Shaw and others.

* * * *

Sir Henry Sutcliffe Smith, the president of the British Colour Council, announced at the council's annual dinner in London that they had almost completed the compilation of a "dictionary of colours"—the first of its kind to be compiled in England.

The dictionary, which will be published in April, will contain 220 shades, a dictionary of explanations of the colours mentioned, their foreign names, and the names by which they were previously known.

* * * *

His Majesty Riza Pahlavi, Shah of Persia, heads the list of sponsors for the great "Survey of Persian Art" which the Oxford University Press will issue next Winter under the auspices of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology. Among the sixty-five contributors from all parts of the world, are practically all the outstanding scholars in the field. A valuable feature of the work will be a bibliography of more than 10,000 titles dealing with Persian art.

* * * *

A study of John Galsworthy, by Mr. Hermon Ould, the dramatist and secretary of the P. E. N. Club, is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Galsworthy was not an easy man to know, it seems; but Mr. Ould knew him well for ten years. In this book he uses his personal knowledge to rediscover the author in his own works, which in Mr. Ould's opinion, perfectly reveal him. The book is therefore an appreand an interpretation of a personality known in intimacy to very few.

* * * *

During the month of April the Macmillan Company will issue out two important books on Germany. "The New Germany," a symposium by Chancellor Hitler and his associates, may be taken as an official presentation of what the Nazi regime stands for and what it expects to accomplish. Each phase of Nazi policy is discussed by the man who is responsible, under Hitler, for carrying it out. The other book, "The Long Roll on the Rhine," by Colonel Alexander Powell, aims to give an impartial view of the new Germany by a man who has been a close observer of world politics for thirty years.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Ismaili Law of Wills, by A. A. A. Fyzee (Oxford University, Press) price Rs. 5.

The Mahabharata—As it was, is and shall be, by P. N. Mullick (Pioneer Press, Allahabad), price Rs. 6.

Nemesis, by Umrao Bahadur, New Delhi.

Charles Lamb, by Edmund Blunden (The Hogarth Press, London) price 7/6.

The Main Currents of Maratha History, by G. S. Sardesai, Bombay, price Rs. 2.

Child Marriage, by Eleanor F. Rathbone (George Allen and Unwin, London).

Halata Chalata (Guj.) by Gijubhai (Dakshinamurti Prakashana Mandir, Bhavnagar).

Child Labour in India, by R. K. Das (International Labour Office).

Kenopanishad, by A. B. N. Sinha, Patna.

Aspects Of Physical Culture

"CIVILISED" V. BIOLOGIC EXISTENCE—A CRITICISM

In introducing his "Sandow In Ten Minutes," a course in bending-twisting-free-movement physical exercises, Mr. V.R. Talwalkar of the R.P.C. Home, Khar, makes certain statements about persons "already accustomed to a decent mode of life" finding no difficulty in practising his course while "difficulty may, of course, arise in cases where extreme poverty and ignorance have reduced the life of an individual to a standard which is not only inferior to that of the civilised class of people, but also widely different from all decent modes of living."

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

The whole statement makes itself remarkable, because it comes from a man who is certainly entitled to speak authoritatively on the subject in virtue of his contact with actual conditions existing in the city's gyms. and 'akhadas' as well as of his teaching experience: Mr. Talwalkar is a well-trained athlete and has the distinction of possessing a symmetrical body. But in point of fact, quite the opposite of what Mr. Talwalkar says in his statement is true of physical culture conditions and one has merely to cite a few of the well-known authorities like Sir Arbuthnot Lane and Dr. Harvey Kellogg to refute its highly fallacious implications.

One cites these two men in exclusion of the whole army of pretentious, popular professors and theorists of physical culture, because the term 'physical culture' itself is capable of covering the whole (so far) unexplored field of rational living, based on the fundamental principles of biologic-social existence. In other words, the general health and wellbeing, which cannot, of course, exist apart from a certain degree of physical strength, vigour and stamina expressed in a phenomenal style of body and its poise, forms the pivotal basis of any and every system of body-training or athletics and the whole subject is one on which the experience of scientific men cannot be dispensed with.

THE MODERN REACTION.

Surveying, indeed, the progress made in the departments of scientific inquiry 'a propos' this subject, during the last few years, one is struck by the reaction that followed against the values of "civilization" translated in terms of modern industrial life-conditions which can be reduced to the formula of "Back to Nature" or the "Noble Savage." The reaction, one must say, is not merely psychological but scientific in the truest sense of that much abused term. It may be described as the simplification of life: reduction, in fact, of the complicated and unhappy human existence to the level of a 'savage' (the shade of that wise philosopher, Rousseu may well grin) biologic life. Of course, it is too horrible to imagine suburban office-clerks and other 'civilized' gentry living in a 'decent' mode of life turning themselves into so many savages in hot pursuit of health.

But apart from scientific theories and phenomena, anyone with ordinary sense of observation could see for himself or herself how 'civilization' kills your typical 'pandharpesha' with his 'decent' standard of living inch by inch while the children of the poor who play in the gutter and live practically on nothing flourish into the menace of a militant proletariat. They are not savages bred on laboratory recipes but brats of our industrial population who, neglected by all agencies of human dispensation, develop into the modern cockney proletarian type with a remarkable constitutional resistence and stamina denied by an infinitely kind Nature to the children of the so-called 'superior' classes.

A LOCAL PHENOMENON.

Look at our hefty, browny Ghati workers who are brothers to the Arab or Chinese coolies earning their poor living by

(Continued in Col. 3.)

"Sandow In Ten Minutes" with chart of exercises, by V. R. Talwalkar, Ramkrishna Physical Culture Home, Khar, Bombay.

namic factor of conscious will and astheticism.

Personally the present writer would favour Muller of the anti-Swedish drill movement as the author of an ideal system of exercises. The Mulkarian principles are, however, well adapted in Mr. Talwalkar's chart and the value of variety in movements as a release from the monotony of fixed ones can hardly be exaggerated.

"ATHLETICUS."

MR. NEVINSON'S "VISIONS"

Routledge's spring list includes "In the Dark Backward," by H. W. Nevinson. In a long and variegated life as war correspondent, traveller, and journalist Mr. Nevinson has seen much of the contemporary world, and he tells us that in most places which he has known either in peace or war he has been vividly conscious of great events which have happened there before. He has here selected some of the events called up almost unconsciously by imagination at different moments of his own career, and has arranged them in order of their dates from legendary times to years well within the memory of most people now living.

He starts with a vision of the fall of Troy, recalled by him at Helles in the Dardanelles; then with a vision of the King of Babylon returning from the wilderness; then with a vision if Xenophon and his Ten Thousand arriving after great hardship at Trebizond. There are in all seventeen visions of scenes of this kind re-created in the book. The Battle of Actium, the leading of Christ to Cavalry, the Battle of Agincourt, Prince Charlie in retreat, the death of Byron in Greece, the noble sacrifice of Livingstone are among the others.

RESEARCH FUND FOR ENGLISH LITERATURE

The English Association is making an effort to overcome two of the difficulties which hinder the scholar specialising in English literature—the enormous bulk of the material with which he has to deal, and the absence, in this country, of a sufficient number of specialist journals in which to publish short articles. The scientist and the historian are comparatively well equipped in this respect; the researcher into letters is not, in spite of the occasional generous assistance of publishers and especially of the university presses.

The committee of the Association proposes, therefore, to establish a Research Fund for English Literature, to which it has itself decided to contribute, and for which an appeal is now issued, signed by Mr. Laurence Binyon, president of the Association, by Sir W. H. Hadow, chairman of the committee, and by Mr. J. E. Talbot, hon. treasurer. The fund will be administered by a strong Awarding Committee.

(Continued from column 7.)

breaking weight-lifting records. One notices these sturdy peasants of the Maratha ghats working in their dark, ill-ventilated 'akhadas' in the morning and rounding off their training with a drink of pure water: their diet consists of dry bread and onion and of course they are too stupid to understand the value of vitamins. Yet one hardly comes across such vigorous, heavy-built, clean-living specimens of humanity. They furnish about the best wrestling raw material shaping into championship as the mining and slum districts in England furnish theirs in that manly sport, boxing.

WANTED: FREE MOVEMENTS.

Reverting to the set of exercises offered by Mr. Talwalkar one has no hesitation in recommending them to the persons for whom they are primarily meant. They have been set, one notices, for developing the muscular system of those who are not accustomed to the heavy strain of gymnasium work, whose mode of life is sedentary and also are pressed for time-economy. Mr. Talwalkar's system of 21 exercises embodies movements and jerks that are bound to strengthen and tone up the different sets of muscles and limit their development within the bounds of economical symmetry and are so arranged as to form a single continuous movement. Mr. Talwalkar has done well to emphasise the principles of which Eugene Sandow was probably a pioneer, namely, those treating of the dy-

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Philosophy Strangles Beauty —And, Avoids Life—Raja Of Sangli Speaks Of Experience—Prof. Bhattacharya On The Absolute—And, The Aesthetic—Menaka Stages New Ballet—Forward The Dance

Art Notes And Events

Women Demand Better Films—Higher Standards—Srimati Bahadurji Expresses The Educationist—The Motion Picture Society—Will It Meet The Demand?—Syts. Subedar And Bhatt Should Speak—

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The Raja of Sangli in the course of his opening speech at the ninth session of the Indian Philosophic Congress, held last week, at Poona observed that "the essence of all philosophy b the endeavour to systematise experience and to render life intelligible, then I would claim that it is difficult, even for a layman, to live in these present times and not to feel, stirring within him, the impulse towards philosophising. For so much is going on, all around him, which seems to defy systematisation, and which at first sight appears beyond the grasp of understanding. There are times, in the world's history, when invisible forces seem to have seized Man by the hair of his head and to be dragging him irresistibly along a path that is not of his own choosing, and the end of which he cannot see. Such a time, assuredly is that in which we are now living.

WRONG VALUES

"All this trouble, all these apparently insoluble problems, all this bankruptcy of human remedial endevour, can I feel, denote but one thing—and that is some basic misunderstanding of life and its aims, penetrating into and so corrupting the whole of our modern civilisation. It is a matter, as a philosopher might put it, of "wrong values." And Nature, or the Time Spirit, or whatever we may choose to call the Directive Influence behind human affairs, is engaged in heading mankind back on to the right track by her familiar method of stultification."

EXPERIENCE AND LIFE

I do not think the application of the "remedial" formula which H.H. the Raja of Sangli subsequently enunciated could be applied to the "Dharma" theory he has explained and illustrated. But he does speak of the essence of all philosophy as the "endeavour to systematise experience and to render life intelligible." This should be regarded as a great step forward. For, philosophy as it has been expounded by "eminent" modern pundits has not only avoided life, foisted wrong values on Indian civilisation and culture but strangled beauty and crushed every creative impulse of the nation. Am I exaggerating? Read the Presidential address of Rai Bahadur Prof. K. C. Bhattacharya at the Philosophic Congress.

"VALUE LIKE BEAUTY"

Here is the extract:—

"Truth is not felt or if it is felt, it is felt as unfelt, i.e., as no value. But the predicate false applies to value in so far as the falsity of a felt value is denied though its truth cannot therefore be asserted. A value like beauty is evident but not self-evident: it appears as a content to an appreciative consciousness and appears without being disbelieved as an illusion but not as what need not have reference to the consciousness. The self-evident is the true and the evident is true if it implies self-evidence and till the self-evidence becomes explicit, it cannot be said to be false."

AS WE WERE.

He concludes:—

"Thus it appears to be meaningless to speak of truth as a value, of value as real or of reality as true while we can significantly speak of value as not false, of reality as not valueless and of truth as not unreal, although we cannot positively assert value to be truth, reality to be value and truth to be reality. Each of them is absolute and they cannot be spoken of as one or many. In one direction their identity and difference are alike meaningless and in another direction their identity is intelligible though not assertible. Truth is unrelated to value, value to reality and reality to truth while value may be truth, reality value and truth reality. The absolute may be regarded in this sense as an alternation of truth, value and reality."

I do not understand this. It has left me exactly where I was.

THE WORDY COBWEB.

I would not have worried about it. But this tangled words and still more hopelessly tangled thoughts form, unfortunately, the substance of nine-tenths of the books presumably attempting to describe, explain and estimate Indian art. This is the species of exact information offered to over-patient students and exponents of Indian painting, sculpture, architecture, music, dancing and the home-crafts. Beauty, art, education and culture, life and experience are all victims to this devastating game of ponderous antithesis.

MENAKA STAGES A NEW BALLET

Menaka opens at the Opera next week, on April 4th to be precise, her long overdue season. The new ballet and many of the new dance items she has decided to stage are, however, worth waiting for. For, Menaka is, it is essential not to forget, one of the first to offer the dance serious attention, hard work, intellectual contents and social status. It is only natural, therefore, that her activities arouse interest that is unusual for more than the reasons stereotyped by aimless enthusiasm. Every re-appearance of Menaka on the stage forwards the dance as a live form of art in India. I shall not anticipate.

BETTER FILMS HIGHER STANDARDS

At the recent sessions of the N.C.W.I. Conference the demand for better films and higher standards of film was formulated with characteristic directness and vigour. There were many enlightened women, like Srimati Gulastan Bahadurji who sometime ago proclaimed as an educationist her strong disapproval of notoriously bad films. Neither the women educationist, nor the thinker publicist or reformer has overlooked these films. And, it is none too soon that they should have made their position clear.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY

We have heard a good deal for the past several months of the activities of the Motion Picture Society of India. And, almost every one would be glad to know of the great efforts the Society has made to facilitate the production of Indian pictures by the reduced duty on imported raw films.

THE FILM GROUP.

We have also heard of the newly awakened interest of the "Film Group" at New Delhi headed by Syts. Jadav and Rajah. But we are yet not clear as to the specific objectives or position of that "Group." Will it meet the demand the women at their recent Conference formulated?

Will it function?

SYTS. BHATT AND SUBEDAR

But whether it will function or not it should no longer be a matter of speculation with the Motion Picture Society of India. Its objectives have been published and the public are now entitled to know more about the Society than its fervent activities about the duty of raw films or about the co-operation, as Syt. Jamnadas Subedar in a recent press interview suggested of the importers of raw films. May I request its president Syt. Mayashanker Bhatta, whose frequent communications to the press has aroused so much public interest in film production and my friend Syt. Jamnadas Subedar to spare some of their scant leisure for problems I have suggested here?

MODERN INDIAN ART IN LONDON

The India Society, founded in London over twenty years ago by eminent men and women interested in the promotion of the study and appreciation of Indian art and literature has decided to organise an All-India Exhibition of modern art in London sometime in September or October this year.

The Society's aim is to provide those in Europe interested in Indian art with an opportunity to see in London and study first hand its present day tendencies and achievements. The Exhibition will review the artistic activities of India during the last forty years or so. It is the intention of the Society if the proposal finds adequate response to arrange to repeat this review of modern Indian art in the leading art centres of Europe also.

The Indian Society has appointed Regional Committees for the different provinces to collect and select exhibits for the purpose. The Regional Committee appointed for Western India has decided to accept exhibits from May 14th to May 24th 1934. Intending exhibitors to apply to Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, Hon. Secretary, the Western India Regional Committee for the exhibition of Modern Indian Art, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

MENAKA

In "Bhakti-Bhava"

Menaka opens a short dance season at the Opera House this week. The opening date is the 4th of April.

JUSTICE TO ARTISTS

Who Owns Work Of Art?

Who owns a work of art? The question has been having a sulfurous airing as the result of the destruction of the Rivera mural in Rockefeller Center.

To the lawyer the answer is simple—the purchaser is the owner and may do as he pleases with his own. But to artists and the public in general the purely legalistic reply appears unacceptable. They confess—artists particularly—to a sense of outrage that Rockefeller Center, Inc., should have had the temerity to erase from the walls of the RCA Building the Rivera creation.

Protest meetings have been called. Artists individually or in association have resolved against the exhibition of their works at forthcoming shows to be held in the building. Not all, by any means, are Communists like Rivera whose portrait of Lenin in the destroyed mural led to his dismissal from Rockefeller employ. Nor is public indignation, so far as it has been expressed, grounded in class cleavage.

Perhaps prevailng sentiment agrees with Rivera's cabled utterance that "there ought to be, there will yet be, a justice that prevents the assassination of human creation as of human character.—"Literary Digest."

EVEREST FILM FOR SCHOOLS

The official film record of the 1933 Ruttledge Everest expedition is now available for schools. Thus one more dent is made in that vicious circle which causes schools to have no apparatus because there are no films to show. Nothing more suitable for schools than this laconic chronicle of a great undertaking can be imagined, and, as if the heroism of the climbers were not sufficient, each picture is a vivid reminder of the tenacity of Mr. Wyn Harris, who took a film camera higher than one had even been taken before.

The pictures were taken on six-

The Plunger.

teen millimetre stock, and the school version is also printed on film of that size. A commentary has been added. Admirably free from dramatisation, it has the further advantage of being given by Mr. F. S. Smythe. In connection with this and other pictures for schools, the Western Electric Company announces a "road show service," which supplies sound-film apparatus and an operator as well as the film. Both this and films of the calibre of "Climbing Mount Everest, 1933," have long been wanted.

(Continued from column 7.)

possesses high qualities in the abstract. The design is essentially a swift flowing one, and is so handled that the continuity of its rising and falling lines in uninterrupted. They interweave like those bands in ancient northern ornament, the endless untiring linear rhythm of which gradually developed into Gothic art. The appearance of this, possibly racial, trait in McKenzie's predominantly classic work is interesting. It is the secret of his success in both his great friezes, this and the frieze of the American-Scot-

William A. Carr, Olympic 400 Meter Champion.

tish War Memorial. From forgotten depths of the subconscious, the ideas of snow and cold and his native land seem to have evoked this primitive obsession with endlessly, intricately flowing line. However, this may be, its application is extraordinarily apt to this particular subject.

"Though the design is fully satisfying in itself, it is also cogently composed. A flight of eight skaters is represented in a long-distance race. The two leaders, unsuspecting any immediate rivalry, are skating easily, their heads well up. But a third skater is sprinting, preparatory to taking the lead, his arms swinging like two pendulums, first to the right then to the left, as each long leg comes into action. He is closely followed by number four, who has not brought his arms down into the sprinting position, but is 'trailing' number three easily—that is, taking the shelter of his wind. The last man is in difficulties, and will doubtless drop behind rapidly. Three others are seen in veiled relief."

—"Literary Digest."

"GARBA" DANCE

One of the episodes in the "Garba" dance shown by the Kanbai Girls School, at the time of the "Vasant" festival recently celebrated by the Sahitya Sansad. This photograph is published to show what should not be done, The mix-up-of pantomime, what is loosely described as "Action-songs" and unmeaning Theatrical gestures destroy the individuality of the form of dance known as the "Garba". The elaborate artificialities, common to most of the girls' institutions are neither the "Garba" nor any other form of dance. The photograph reproduced above shows only one of the examples. It is not meant to indicate the weakness pecular only to one institution.

A Sculptor Of Youth

Tait McKenzie,

Athletics achieve something like a winning competition with scholarship in our schools and colleges. Outdoor life in camps and beaches have stripped the human body of clothes, so that the approach to nudism only stops short of the last rags. As it was in ancient Greece, models for the expression of athletic action in sculpture have been all about us, but our sculptors have mainly devoted themselves to depicting the human body at rest.

Tait McKenzie is almost alone in producing works recording athletic action and a collection of his sculptures is on view at the old Union Club, New York, now taken over for exhibition purposes by the Grand Central Galleries.

Mr. McKenzie is physical director at the University of Pennsylvania and his gymnasium affords him plentiful models. He has spent years recording the measurements of his young charges, examining their condition as a physician and observing their unconscious action as an artist. For twenty-five years he has been accumulating his unique series of quick, vivid sketches of fleeting athletic action, some of which are now shown for the first time. Prominent in this collection is a recent work, a portrait statue of William A. Carr, the 400 meters Olympic champion and record holder.

HOW RUNNERS START.

The crouching start of runners now universally taken is another subject treated by Mr. McKenzie. Incidentally it commemorates the innovation made by Charles H. Sherrill of Yale in 1888. Since the beginning of races as the Greek vase paintings attest athletes started a race from a standing position, but Mr. Sherrill stepped back from the starting line, stooped forward and put his hands on it, planted his feet behind the line, and found that the thrust from both feet in this position gave him a quickest start than the time-honored pose.

Something the Greeks never knew was a pole vaulter clearing a height of fourteen feet. Mr. McKenzie has depicted this act. Of course a slender base had to be constructed to hold the figure poised in the air at the moment of his turn to clear the bar, the pole being indicated on one face of the base.

Sculptors of the past have interpreted the discus thrower in many ways. When the Olympic Games were revived in Athens in 1896, Mr. McKenzie tells us, "scholars and archeologists tried to reconstruct the style in which the discus was thrown by the scattered references from Lucian, Statius, Philostratus, and othe and from statues, statuettes and coins, that have come down to us headed by Myron's 'Discobolos.' They made sorry to work of it with their Hellenic style whose restrictions were soon cast aside, and the modern athlete has made use of his imagination to work out the way that seems to him most effective.

McKENZIE'S DISCUS THROWER.

Mr. McKenzie, in planning his statue on this theme spent hours on the beach with an accomplished athlete. He shows the moment of the throw taken by Myron, the pause between the backward and forward swings, but with certain radical differences. The body is more crouched, so that the elbow of the left arm is opposite the right knee, whereas in Myron's it is the wrist. The left foot is pushing instead of dragging, and the head is turned sharply forward and to the left, looking in the direction of the throw. The arm is across the back and the hand in pronation; a position of the hand shown in several Greek drawings and taken by about 50 per cent. of the modern experts in the feat.

There are many studies in violent action and among the most interesting are the flight of hurdlers called "Joy of Effort," and the speed-skaters, named "Brothers of the Wind." In a book on the sculptor, "Tait McKenzie, a sculptor of youth" (Lippincott & Company), by Christer Hussey, we read tne following that seems to bring the frieze before our eyes:

"In this frieze McKenzie may again be said to have touched the highest limit of athletic art. Its unquestionable beauty gives it a place of its own among the masterpieces of relief. But McKenzie's design, whilst taking its rhythm from the movement,

(Continued in column 5.)

"Nyayano Nath" the charity performance in aid of Bihar Relief Fund and of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal. Photo Shows the players.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Teacher—"Johnny, do you know the population of London?"

Johnny—"Not all of them, miss; we haven't lived in London long enough."

* * * *

Father: "Your month's allowance didn't go far!"

Daughter: "It went five furlongs on a horse I dreamt about."

* * * *

Modern Wooer: "May I attend your wedding?"

She: "Why, I'm not even engaged!"

"He: "Oh, as bridegroom, I mean!"

* * * *

Interviewer: "What do you consider is the great secret of your success in business, sir?"

Sugar King: "Grit, my boy—just grit!"

* * * *

Stranger—I say, old chap, did anybody ever tell you that you looked like Napoleon?

Bartender—Oh, yes, but I've stopped lending money on it.

* * * *

Percy—When the housewreckers tore down Smith's house they found a collar-button he lost in 1919.

Flage—Well, he knows his own business best, but I would have thought it would be cheaper to buy a new collar-button.

* * * *

"Don't you speak to him any more?"

"No," replied the scholarly girl. "Whenever I pass him I give him the geological survey."

"Geological survey?"

"Yes, that's what's commonly known as the stony stare."

A doctor may speak but one language and yet be familiar with many tongues.

* * * *

First Husband: "Don't tell my wife I let you borrow a dollar."

Second Ditto: "I won't if you don't tell my wife I had a dollar."

* * * *

She: "You never hear of young women cashiers running off with their employers' money."

He: "Not often, but when it does happen they take the employer, too."

* * * *

The vicar met one of his flock in the village and stopped to speak to him.

'John, my good man,' he said, severely "your wife tells me that your conduct of late has not been at all desirable. Why don't you take a lesson from me? I can go to the village and come back again without getting drunk."

"Ay, mabbe you can cir" replied the other, "but ye see, I'm sae popular."—The Tatler

* * * *

A man somewhat under the influence of good-fellowship attempted to pass through the revolving door of a restaurant. Each time he entered he made the complete round and found himself in the street again. After several unsuccessful attempts he sat down on the pavement to work the thing out.

A moment later a young man walked rapidly up the street and went in. The door went round and a young woman came out The inebriate was puzzled.

"What gets me," he remarked "is what he did with his clothes."

SHIRTS AND SHIRTS!
AND OTHERS COPIED IL-DUCE.
Emulating him Mussolini formed his Black-Shirts
HERR ADOLF-HITLER WITIH HIS BROWN SHIRTS:
GARIBALDI, the famous Italian Patriot, first formed in 1836, the RED-Shirt Italian Legion
GENL. O'DUFFY WITH HIS "BLUE-SHIRTS" IN DUBLIN:
AND MAJOR DOUGLAS WITH HIS (ENGLISH) GREENSHIRTS AND BENT ADVOCATING HIS "NATIONAL-CREDIT SYSTEM"; AND THERE ARE THE GREEN SHIRTS OF BELGIUM; SWISS YELLOW + BLACK; DUTCH RED + BLACK; SILVER, GREY + GOLD!
SIR OSWOLD-MOSLEY WITH HIS BLACK-SHIRTS FOR BRITISH FASCISTS:
RKS '34

"My, what a clean little boy your brother is this morning!"

"Yes, ma'am, it's very early yet."

* * * *

A novelist reminds us that it is never too late to learn. In fact, the later a man is in getting home, the more his wife tells him.

* * * *

Gentleman: Take your hand out of my pocket.

Pickpocket: Excuse me, sir: I'm very absent-minded; I used to have a pair of trousers exactly like yours.

* * * *

Aunty (at children's party): "I suppose, my dear, you will be going to the pantomime?"

Joan (aged ten): "Daddy wants me to, but I'd much rather go to "The Private Life of Henry VIII."

* * * *

"How is Morton getting on with his young wife?"

"Well, a month after the wedding a belated telegram of congratulation arrived and they refused to take it in"

* * * *

Percy—Er—Er—um—um—that is—ah—might I—er—

Jeweller—Certainly, sir. Samuel. bring me over that tray of engagement rings.

* * * *

Little Brother—"I knew you were coming to-night."

Sister's Beau—"Who told you?"

Little Brother—"Oh, nobody told me; but I saw my sister take your picture out of the bureau drawer and stand it on the piano."

* * * *

Mr. Jones—"Do your daughters live at home?""

Mrs. Smith—"My, no! They're not married yet."

* * * *

Customer: I wouldn't be seen in the street wearing these stockings!

Merchant: They are advertised as "You can't wear them out!"

* * * *

Wife: The doctor says I need a change of climate.

Husband: Weatherman says it will be much warmer to-morrow.

* * * *

Genial Doctor (to mother of little boy who had swallowed a halfpenny the day before)—Well, Mrs. Smith, has Jimmy got over his financial difficulties?

* * * *

Lady Customer—He's a darling, but I'm afraid I can't buy him—my husband doesn't like dogs.

Dealer—You buy 'im, lady. You can easily get another 'usband, but you won't find another dog like 'im.

* * * *

"All I got at her house was a cup of shamrock tea," remarked a young fellow.

"What on earth's shamrock tea?" asked his companion.

"You know the kind—made with three leaves," was the reply.

* * * *

A pretty and well-made actress was receiving golfing lessons from a professional. To his amazment, he soon discovered that she could play quite well.

One day he said: "Well, it's a strange thing, but although your stance is shocking, your form is pretty good."

"Is it?" said the actress, smiling coyly. "I'm so glad you think so. But you'd hardly believe how hard I have to diet to keep it like that."

* * * *

SCHOOLBOY HOWLERS

The Sadducees didn't believe in spirits, but the Pharisees were publicans and sold them.

A damsel is a little plum.

A monologue is a conversation between two peoples, such as husband and wife.

Henry VIII was the greatest widower the world has ever seen.

Joe Beckett was killed on the altar steps at Canterbury.

B. Sc. stands for Boy Scout.

In India a man out of a cask cannot marry a woman out of another cask.

Deacon Grubbins—When I was young it was considered a sin to dance!

Miss Flusher—Only that! The way some people dance now is a crime!

* * * *

A University of Chicago professor, invited to address a club meeting, chose as his subject, "Need of Education."

The following day a newspaper headline reported: "Professor's Speech Shows Need of Education."

* * * *

A minister, learning to play golf, suddenly remarked: "I must give it up! I must give it up!"

"Give up what?" he was asked. "Golfing?"

"No, the ministry."

* * * *

A small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard dog up the road.

"Where are you going to take that dog, my little man?" asked a kindly passerby.

"I—I's going to see where he wants to go first," was the breathless reply.

* * * *

Jack Spratt—That's a nice car and I'd buy it, only 1,200 dollars is more than I care to pay for one.

The Agent—Just to start things going, I'll let you have this one for 800 dolls.

Jack Spratt—Then it would be so cheap my wife wouldn't use it.

* * * *

"Can you forgive me and love me still," said the new-made bride, "when I confress that my teeth are artificial?"

"Thank goodness!" cried the groom as he snatched off his wig. "Now I can cool my head!"

* * * *

"Does my practising make you nervy?" asked the man who was learning to play a saxophone.

"It did when I first heard the neighbors discussing it," replied the man next door, "but now I don't care what happens to you."

* * * *

Kind Old Gentleman: "Well, my little fellow, what would you like to be when you grow up?"

Little Fellow: "I'd like to be a nice old gentleman, like you with nothing to do but walk about asking little boys questions."

* * * *

English Clergyman—And when you arrive in London, my dear lady, don't fail to see St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.

Fair American—You bet, I'll rattle those off sure, but what I've been hankering to see ever since I was knee-high to a grasshopper is the Church of England.

* * * *

Bismarck is reputed to have been asked by Disraeli, when he was receiving him: "How do you manage to get rid of unwelcome visitors?"

"Nothing is more simple," Bismarck replied. "When my wife thinks people have wasted enough of my time, she tells my valet to come and inform me that the Emperor wishes to see me immediately. That always works admirably."

At that moment there was a knock at the door, and Bismarck's valet entered the room. "His Majesty wishes to speak to your Highness," he announced.

"It is the duty of everyone to make at least one person happy during the week," said a Sunday school teacher. "Have you done so, Freddy?"

"Yes," said Freddy promptly.

"That's right. What did you do?"

"I went to see my aunt and she was happy when I went home."

* * * *

The teacher had been giving a graphic account of the reindeer, its haunts, habits and uses. One little urchin was not paying the slightest attention, so the teacher asked him: "Now, what is the use of the reindeer."

The little urchin looked up and said: "It makes everything in the garden lovely, teacher."

* * * *

An Irishman was relating an experience of hardship in the jungle.

"Ammunition, food and whiskey had run out," he said. "We were parched with thirst."

"Was there no water?" asked a listener.

"Shure, but it was no time to be thinking of cleanliness," replied the Irishman.

* * * *

In an Indiana college town a student called at a boarding house to inquire about rooms.

"And what do you charge for your rooms?" he asked.

"Five dollars up," was the reply.

"Yes, but I'm a student," he said, thinking the price a little high.

"That being the case, the price is five dollars down," replied the landlady, who had experience.

* * * *

Two chaps went to a variety show in London. During the conjuror's turn, one of them was asked to go on the stage to assist in a trick.

On their way home after the performance Jock, who had been on the stage, said:

"Well, Angus, laddie, yon was a grand conjuror."

"Worst I've seen," said his friend."

"Maybe, maybe," said Jock, "but I gave him a dud ten-shilling note and he gave me a good one in return."

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FROM FAR & NEAR

EAST PRUSSIA'S AMBER MINES

Following increased demand, the Palmnicken Amber Mines are now working a 40-hour instead of a 20-hour week. The mines are claimed to be the only ones of their kind in the world. They supply 90 per cent of the entire commercial supply of amber.

SUPER FIRE ENGINE.

What is claimed as the most efficient fire engine in the world has just been placed in service at Mannheim. It is capable of pumping 528 gallons of water a minute, or 8.8 a second.

The machine is also equipped for extinguishing oil fires and can throw a stream of foam over 50 feet high.

THE "GOLDEN HAT".

The "Golden Hat", a 3,000-years-old example of a goldsmith's art, has been transferred from Munich to the Museum of History, Speyer.

It is a golden vessel in the form of a hat, found 100 years ago in a grave in the Rhenish Palatinate near Schifferstadt. It is the only piece of its kind known, except that the Louvre possesses one half of a similar piece.

CLOCK TELLS 'PHONE CALLERS EXACT TIME.

The telephone authorities have devised a system whereby subscribers can learn the time with infallible exactitude.

Instead of ringing the exchange as in England, you ring a clock installed at the Observatory of Paris, which announces the official time every ten seconds. The announcement is exact to a second.

FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA.

Because he shouted "Long Live Soviet Russia" at an election meeting, Mr. A. R. Maunders (24), of Cator Street, Peckham, is to go to Russia at the expense of Mr. A. L. Bateman, Conservative M.P., for North Camberwell.

Mr. Bateman told the "News-Chronicle": "My daughter and I will see him off to Moscow". He declined to say whether his offer included a return ticket.

BEETHOVEN TO CLOSE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Eleventh Olympic Games, to be held in Berlin in 1936, will be closed with the performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

This will fulfil the wish of Baron de Coubertin, founder and Honorary President of the Olympic Games, who sees in this work, with its "Ode to Joy" calling for brotherhood among all nations, the most fitting close to these great international contests.

3 SECONDS IS KISS LIMIT.

Three seconds is the limit on screen kisses in the Free State. That is as long as James Montgomery, gray-haired censor, thinks proper.

When osculation gets beyond that limit, his scissors begin to snip. Mr. Montgomery told about his job as he looked back ten years in office, a tenure diring which he has examined enough film to reach from Dublin to Hollywood and back.

He is harsh on scenes other than kissing, too, Bathroom and bedroom sketches, for example, are out.

BIRD STOPS AN EXPRESS!

A partridge that stopped an express train by changing the colour of the light is going to be punished to-morrow—when the engine-driver and his family will have it for dinner!

This is how it happened. The engine of an express from King's Cross to New-castle hit the partridge in flight near Connington, in Huntingdonshire. Somehow the partridge became attached to the front of one of the headlamps, changing the lamp's colour from white to red.

A signalman noticed the red light on the engine and the train was stopped at Peterborough.

PRISONER CUTS TONGUE TO AVOID NAMING FRIENDS.

It is not often that a prisoner chooses to cut out his tongue rather than give evidence in court, but Jayme Rebelo did that.

Jayme is a fisherman of Setubal, near Lisbon. He was arrested charged with being the leader of a Communist group in his home town. He refused emphatically to name his associates in the group and later, when it seemed that he would be compelled to testify, he severed his tongue with a razor blade which he managed to smuggle into jail in his sock. He is in the hospital and will recover, but he will not give oral testimony.

A £25,000 SHAMPOO.

Damages of £25,000 were awarded at Los Angeles to Mrs. Valerie von Stroheim, wife of Erich von Stroheim, the film actor and director, for facial disfigurement caused by a shampoo preparation.

When the shampoo was applied to her hair last September, Mrs. von Stroheim stated, the liquid preparation used suddenly exploded, causing severe burns to her neck, head and arms.

She was blind for five weeks and, she added, "after that I was forced to try to sleep with my eyes open because I could not control the lids."

The damages awarded by the Supreme Court represented about half the total claim made.

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The Two Omars

Some More Sidelights On The Author Of The Rubaiyat.—I

(By J. E. Saklatwalla)

Of those commentators, who have tried to depict the "True Omar" Mrs. Cadell, and facile princeps; Mr. Charles J. Pickering and of the present-day Herr Herrnhold Rempis, have all gone to exalt the name and fame and character of Omar as the father of Persian letters after Ferdousi and Rudagi. Mr. Pickering in his article in the "National Review" for December, 1890, goes to the extent of extolling Omar by comparing him with Dante and Goethe, "to whom the pursuit of knowledge was the business of life, and to sing of it their recreation." A passionate devotion to natural science is characteristic of all three, and in each we see an yearning of human sympathy and a power of pure and lofty friendship." Mr. Pickering offers his general opinion of the poet's verses in these words:—"In reading the Rubaiyat, we seem to be spectators of a 'life-drama,' a master-spirit's progress and development through the clash and conflict of the eternal Yea and Nay; not less so, though less fully expressed than that of Carlyle in Sartor, Shakespeare in the Sonnets or Tennyson in "In Memoriam."

OMAR'S MODESTY.

Omar's modesty, simplicity and contentment and retirement can well be pictured in the words of Sir Henry Wolton: "Lord of himself tho' not of lands, and having nothing, yet hath all" and "having knowledge with studious years" who could deny Omar's piety of soul, his occasional outbursts of devotion to God, when he calls for one draught of mystic wine, the love-passion of the Eternal, when he poured forth his deepest thought, as he sang:

"In faith are two and seventy
worships, great and small,
But the worship of Thy Love
will I choose before them all,
What's unbelief, Belief, Obedience, or Sin?
Before Thee, the one Aim, let
all pretences fall."
(248 Nicolas).

At times Omar in an outburst and rapture of contemplation rises so high as to remind us, in his tone, of Shelley and Emerson. —Refer quatrains Nos. 204, 443, 365 (Whinfield).

It would not be considered out of place to summarise the merit of Fitz Gerald's version as some one said, it is not a translation, but an exquisite poem on Omar, of which Swinburne pronounced every quatrain to be "the sublimation of elegance, the apotheosis of distinction, the transfiguration of grace."

It has been admitted on all hands that Omar was a leader in science and poetry of his own day. No less we would place him in the van of our own culture and philosophy of our own times, in having voiced all the great problems that have puzzled the keenest minds since the beginning of civilisation. Hence it can be safely asserted that Omar cult, this Omar worship that now is widespread, is not a fad or ephemeral. The reason is not far to seek. For there is an ever-increasing number of thinkers as Mr. Dole said, "to whom Omar's utterances as the clearest expression of their own half melancholy, half jocular, but wholly serene and trustful views of life of the future, will always appeal.

HERR REMPIS' ESTIMATE.

I am indebted to my friend Herr Herrnhold Rempis of Teck, for the following view on the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, of which he is an enthusiastic student. He gave me a short resume of what he considers the True Omar Khayyam should be and how he should be judged. I am glad he is about shortly to publish a new version of the Rubaiyat in German, and it is hoped, he is sure to throw new light on this "Sultan of the Persian Song." I, therefore, give to my readers a foretaste of what Merr Rempis is shortly to present to the world.

"There is no need to make people familiar with the quatrains of Omar Khayyam, as his verses in the most famous and masterly paraphrase of Edward Fitz Gerald have really become an almost national poetry of the English-speaking world, and are distributed in uncountable editions and copies. Yet, Fitz Gerald's euphoneous paraphrase, or "translation," conveys only one—possible—thought-wave of the profound philosophy of the old Persian master-thinker, his mellifluous rhymes show the mere thought of transitoriness and frailty of human life and pleasure, and invite the reader to enjoy this present life to the highest extent. And his after-translators, all the world over, were influenced and fascinated by his suggestions, so that with most of the other translators we do not find any principally differing conception of Omar's epigrams; they use other words or terms, but in fine all say the same. Only J.B. Nicolas, the Frenchman and J.E. Saklatwalla, the Parsi, have given us another Omar; a sincere and most religious Sufi, or mystic. But with what result? They were and are sought, on account of their spiritual conception."

This shows that Omar Khayyam is known, indeed, at least as to his composing the Rubaiyat, or the quatrains, and perhaps as to one or the other of the numerous European "translations." But all these are mere refractions, no reflections of Omar's thought-light, and especially not the true light itself. Consequently, the searchers after Truth strongly feel the necessity that the world might be made familiar with the true, original Omar Khayyam.

THE TRUE OMAR.

But immediately the question arises: Who and where is the true Omar? What principles of life has he taught and uttered? And surely, that is the one great, almost unsolvable problem and difficulty. For each translator held and pretends, of course, that his own rendering is the only true, infallible reflection, or refraction, of modern occidental language before us. But, unfortunately, we have to translate from Persian, a very rich tongue by origin and still more enriched by Arabic, which has made it one of the amplest languages in the world. And though Persian as to pronunciation and grammar, there has taken place great changes in mind and thoughts since the eleventh century, when Omar lived, up to our modern times. We find similar changes in our Western languages; we use still the same words as, e.g. the Bible of 1611 A.D., but we do not think or imagine the same as our ancestors did, in those days, i.e., the words have undergone a certain "change of meaning."

Therefore, one may know classic and modern Persian best as to grammar and dictionary, but if he is not able to think and feel the expressions in the same manner as Omar and his disciples did, if he is unable to imagine or visualize the customs and the standard of life of those remote days, he cannot render the original four-liners, even if the translators are Persians or Parsis of our days. That is the principal statement about the understanding of all ancient literature by modern people. As soon as we think of Caedmon's songs, we will understand this. And so, a translator and interpreter of Omar should be as many-sided as educated, as free in thinking, as sharp in criticism, as just in judgment, as kind at heart, as loving and patient in hope as Omar to live in the atmosphere of his lore. For an intellectualist, a spiritualist, a materialist cannot possibly fathom the depth of Omar's reasoning. With Omar we have to bear in mind the words of Jesus: "God is spirit, and he, whosoever desireth to reach Him, must approach Him in that spirit."

PRINCE LIKES SHORTS FOR WOMEN

"They Don't Lose In Looks", He Says

The Prince of Wales admires shorts for women. He made these comments on women's and men's dress in mail week, according to the 'News Chronicle.'

Shorts for women:—"I see no reason on earth why any woman should not wear shorts for tennis. They are very comfortable, and quite the most practical costume for the game, and I don't think they lose anything in looks."

Men's Jackets: "I like the double-breasted style. I do not wear a waistcoat with a double-breasted jacket."

Tweed Caps—"I have not worn them very much, but I intend to wear one in the summer."

The Prince made these remarks when he visited the fashion theatre and the men's fashion section of the British Industries Fair at the White City.

When he mentioned men's jackets he unbuttoned his overcoat and his double-breasted jacket to show that he wore no waistcoat.

He stayed for nearly half an hour in the the fashion theatre, watching the parade of the mannequins.

MR. PU YI TALKS

"Son Of Heaven" Says Years Ago English Gipsy Foretold His Ascension To Manchukuo Throne In 1934

As I walked along the corridor of the luxurious Hotel Wagons-Lits in Peking suspicious-looking men scrutinised me.

Their eyes followed me every step I took.

There were ominous bulges over their hip pockets. The door they guarded so carefully opened as I approached.

I crossed the threshold.

A frail-looking spectacled man in European morning clothes, with the face of a student but the bearing of an aristocrat, rose to greet me.

Thus I met for the first time the rarely interviewed Mr. Henry Pu Yi, once Emperor of China, absolute ruler over 400,000,000 subjects, later for a few sad years of disillusionment a throneless exile, and now to-day once more on the steps of a throne, (writes a special correspondent of "The Sunday Express."

GIRLS "VERY NICE".'

On March 1, under the protection of Japan, he will resume royal status as the Emperor of the new puppet State of Manchukuo, with its 35,000,000 inhabitants.

"We feel," he said, explaining why he broke his rule against granting interviews, "that the time has come for the British people to be made better acquainted with recent events in Manchukuo.

"Personally," and he smiled gently, "I am exceedingly fond of the English. They are kind and hospitable. When I last had the privilege of residing in your country I found everybody charming and friendly.

"English girls, too, are very nice. They do not, like our women hide their feelings beneath a mask. I found their frankness and courage not only surprising but refreshing.

"However," he added shyly, with a wave of his hand, "it would never do for our women to copy them in that respect. We prefer our girls as they are.

"The Chinese girl has changed little in the last generation. Her clothes, but not her morals, have altered; her conventions, but not her ethics.

ERA OF HOPE.

"The Chinese generally have, in the last thirty years, subtly adapted their civilisation to accord with Western methods, but the outlook and the philosophy of the people remain the same.

"But I am not interested in women—greatly. All my life I have been devoted to world politics and the affairs of my country.

"When I was a little boy my English tutor, Sir Reginald Johnston, used to say to me: 'Your highness must take more care with his arithmetic. Remember, you will quickly "lose face" if you cannot say your multiplication tables when you ascend the Dragon Throne.'

"That used to make me frown and think very deeply, and I would work harder than ever in the schoolroom in order that I might rule my people with knowledge and ability.

"You must forgive me if I do not care to speak about the revolution. It is past and done with—a great cataclysm which broke the hearts of my people and launched the whole country into an era of dissension and misery.

"China is still suffering from the effects of the coup d'etat of 1912, but we believe that a new era of hope and prosperity is about to dawn.

"I think that the State of Manchukuo will set the example to the rest of the empire, and, I hope, it will influence the people of North and South to co-operate to the common good.

"Although there is not the slightest tincture of bitterness in my mind, I must frankly state what is known to history—that had not England not only connived at, but secretly encouraged, the Chinese revolution, that unfortunate incident might never have occurred.

PAST ERRORS.

"China to-day would be a land of peaceful prosperity, with no civil wars, no banditry, no unredeemed loans; a great Power in the full sense of the word.

"Unhappily, England at that time thought fit to regard the machinations of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and his followers with considerable favour, probably because under the imperial regime there was a certain amount of corruption and the Treasury was defaulting on foreign loans.

"Had England adopted a policy of discretion and of characteristic foresight, she might not only have stopped the revolution, but also have placed herself economically in an enviable position.

"Prior to 1912 practically all the Western nations and the United States were competing in a feverish race to capture trade in China, and to seize as much land for themselves as they could without open warfare.

RACIAL HATREDS.

"Had England treated the Chinese Imperial Government with proper respect, and given the country its support, she would undoubtedly have reaped a rich reward in the shape of valuable concessions and the lasting friendship and gratitude of the Chinese people.

"But it is a mistake to brood upon the political errors of past generations. Your modern statesmen are much wiser and have a more international outlook upon foreign affairs.

"Need I say that every educated Chinese to-day regards England as his friend, and wants to do trade with her because he trusts her?

"We believe that England is genuinely interested in the future welfare of China, apart from merely commercial reasons, and

EMPEROR PU-YI.

is truly sympathetic to my countrymen's ideals.

"Unfortunately public opinion in your country has been sadly misled during the past two years, and the friendly and constructive attitude of the Japanese-Government towards Manchuria has been made the pivot of racial hatreds.

"Cunning propagandists who took advantage of the natural prejudices of Europeans against Japan gave the world the impression that the Japanese were seeking to crush China beneath the imperial heel and in consequence a wave of indignant protest against the satanic Japanese swept through Europe and America.

"Events have proved conclusively, however, that the policy of Japan in regard to Manchuria, as to the whole of China, was purely constructive and designed to regenerate the dormant qualities of the Chinese, which misrule and anarchy had laid waste.

"If, at the same time, Japan also sought to secure certain advantages for herself, and to safegurd the economic interests which her countrymen had in Manchuria, surely she was only doing what Great Britain, or any other nation for that matter, would have done in similar circumstances?

"It is not my rule to act as apologist for Japan, but my personal feelings as a Chinese are that she has, by her timely intervention, saved the country from utter ruin and decay.

"Needless to say, England instead might have been the saviour of China had she adopted a different foreign policy. Fate, however, designed the Japanese to perform the deed.

"My people ruled China for centuries," added Mr. Pu Yi proudly, "and as Emperor I shall do my best to carry out the high principles and traditions for which the Manchus have always stood.

"The entire population which numbers 35,000,000, is in sympathy with the new empire, and when I ascend the Dragon Throne in March I shall feel confident that in doing so I shall be expressing the united wishes of all my people.

TIRED OF WARS.

"You ask me what the reactions of the people of China outside Manchukuo are likely to be when I again become Emperor. It is a delicate and difficult question.

"All I can say at the moment is that the educated people in the North and South are tired of civil wars and banditry, and the commercial classes especially desire a single strong and united Government.

"I do not believe that the majority of the Chinese people are averse to a monarchy, for they realise that they were gravely misled twenty-one years ago by student fanatics, who took advantage of their ignorance and simplicity.

"To-day the young Chinese is more highly educated and can think for himself, and from a close study of the ancient history of the Chinese Empire he has come to the definite complusion that only under a monarchy can the nation survive and recover its former glory.

"The desire of the people of Manchuria for a new empire was not based on heroics. They realised what the country had accomplished within a few years under the guidance and, influence of Japanese advisers.

"To-day the capital has splendid buildings which can vie with those of the West—wide clean streets and efficient lighting.

"In every sphere the spirit of progress is evident, and when the rest of China comes to realise what is being done in the new empire I am sure she will feel eager to ally herself to the common cause.

BRITISH IS BEST.

"But in no event," Mr. Pu Yi added significantly, "will force or pressure be brought to bear upon the North or South to join with Manchukuo if they do not feel inclined to do so.

"My message to England and to Englishmen is to express my sincere hope that official recognition will soon be given to the empire and to myself.

"By recognising the empire the political and commercial position of Great Britain would be firmly established in Manchukuo, and trade, which in recent years has considerably diminished, would at once increase, to the immense satisfaction of British manufacturers, and of Chinese buyers who know from experience that British goods are best.

"It may interest you to know," he concluded, with a sudden boyish laugh, "that when I was at Brighton some years ago Gipsy Lee, after reading my palm, prophesied my ascension to the Dragon Throne at Chamgchun in 1934.

"I do not believe in palmistry, however. No doubt it was a case of intuition she read my fate in my eyes."

FURTIVE MICE AS AIDS TO GAMBLERS

Chicago Den Uses Them To Tempt Patrons

Mickey' the well-known mouse, may supersede Dark Hazard, the fictionally famous racing hound, as a lure for the sportively inclined if the experiment of a local gaming house proves a success. That institution, operating contrary to law but probably not unknown to law officers, has set up a new excitement, in which the little gray cousins of the rats set the pace for those who like to take a chance.

On a circular table of considerable area the raised periphery is perforated with fifty numbered mouse holes. In the centre of the table is a pivot on which revolves a rod measuring half the diameter of the circle. It is tasseled or fringed throughout its length.

The gamblers lay their money on the numbers of their chosen holes. Then the presiding official dumps on the table a mouse from a glass receptacle like a milk bottle. The tiny rodent usually squats in a paralyzed daze until the fringe of the revolving rod tickles him into action. With that stimulus he—or she—scurries for one of the holes, beneath each of which another bottle is suspended. If a lucky person has many on the hole that the panic-stricken mouse selects, he takes everything. If the hole happens to be one which no better has favoured with his wager, the house gets the money. That is so frequently the result that so far the house has found the game exceedingly profitable.

Vigilance has to be exercised to prevent any one surreptitiously baiting a hole with a fragment of odorous cheese.

(Continued from col. 7).

heaven and not look down like a hen picking up grain." It turned out, however, that it was from an egg which a boy had found and had put under a hen which had brought it up with her own family, and so it had learnt to pick grains from the ground with the chickens.

Apart from their chivalry, courage and endurance, a Bedouin is a very hospitable fellow. His cofee pot is ready day and night and is served immediately to the gues The rights of hospitality in all Eastern races in general and amongst Bedouin in particular are regarded as being a duty so obvious that is not usual even to thank for kindness of this sort. I was invited by several of the local Sheiks and had a grand time.

A TRIP TO CIRENAICA

By SHEIKH IFTEKHAR RASOOL

Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripolitania, and Egypt are on the traveller's map. Cirenaica alone of North African countries remains, with few exceptions, terra incognito to all save the heterogeneous peoples who for centuries called it 'home,' and the Italians who govern and colonise it.

It was from Sicily that I sailed on a calm summer sea for Bengasi, capital of Cirenaica, in Eastern Libia, lesser division of Italian Africa, next door to Egypt. Acquaintance with the rest of North Africa had led me to anticipate in Cirenaica a country resembling its neighbours. I found it surprisingly different.

FAIR CIRENE.

Seventeen hundreds years ago, before the birth of Christ, this primitive country was a mecca for the ancient world of culture. Here flowed the river Lethe past the Gardens of the Hesperides, famed in Greek mythology. Here rose fair Cirene, the only Greek city, Alexandria excepted, which flourished on African soil, exporting the rare silphium plant, cure-all for the ills of ancient man, so precious that it brought power and riches to the rulers of the land.

From the ruins of old Cirene, in recent years, was bourne to a museum in Rome that most alluring of all Aphrodites, the Venus of Cirene, which many authorities on classic art consider finer than the Venus de Melos.

Thirty-four hours from Sicily we sighted the low-lying African shore, with hills in the hazy distance. It was seven in the morning. The passengers hurried on deck. I was the only alien. The others were Italians, either new to Africa or returning to it after a holiday in the motherland.

BENGASI.

Long in calm waters, our little Saluto now heaved on the great land swell. Out from the shores hurried launches and row-boats. Bengasi is an open roadstead. The mole, constructed by the Turks and lengthened by the Italians, is altogether inadequate, especially when winter seas beat furiously against these shores. At all seasons ships anchor far out and those disembarking pray for fair weather.

Ashore in Bengasi. The landing stage adjoins the new Italian town. I first stepped into a bit of Europe transplanted, African only in the architecture of its public buildings, of the type we often call Moorish. There are a few wide avenues and an attractive little park. Alongside the new town is the Arab quarter—white walls, mosques and minarets, with a beautiful grove of date palms beyond.

Bengasi is the largest town and seat of government of Cirenaica, which is independent from its big Libian sister Tripolitania. Its most friendly neighbor is not African but Sicilian, the city of Syracuse, with which it is connected by weekly steam service. Tripoli, across the wide Gulf of Sidra, is reached regularly only by fortnightly service, the steamer making every little port along the coast from Alexandria.

Of Cirene's riches and prosperity classic history relates, ruined stones and marble tell. Here the Egyptians followed the Greeks, and the Romans followed the Egyptians, then came the Byzantines. By the time the Arabs arrived, six and a half centuries after the birth of Christ, the old Greco-Lybian city had fallen into decay. Before the passing of the Turks, Barbary corsairs, too, had played their parts on these storm-lashed shores.

MIXED POPULATION.

During my September visit the officers were still wearing the midsummer white uniform. Autumn there is as warm as summer, the north wind ceases to blow and the Saharan wind comes up from the south. Thank goodness, I missed the dreadful "ghibli." When it blows the sea is usually calm.

There are about 200,000 people in Cirenaica. Of these 32,000 are Muslimans of mixed blood, chiefly Berber and Arab, about 3,000 Italian Christians, and 3,000 Israelites.

Of all the Arabs I have seen in North Africa, these are the most handsome and sturdy, with leathery faces and broad big eyes that even the Europeans envy. The women are extremely pretty, especially the Bedouin girls who are very fond of wearing silver ornaments—wide bracelets, intricately chased and mostly of the native workmanship. I nearly fell in love with one of them.

In Cirenaica the camel plays an important role. It supplies milk, meat when mutton is scarce, fuel, and hair for the making of tents, ropes ,bags and garments.

BEDOUIN HOSPITALITY.

The Bedouin reminds me of a very interesting story I heard of their keen sense of reading the characters. It is said that a Bedouin when buying a falcon asked the advice of a servant after looking at it. "There is something wrong," said he. "It looks a good bird alright, but a falcon should turn its eye up to

(Continued in column 5).

"Why be a wreck"

Vitophenes

FOR SHATTERED NERVES

Are you one of those who allow depression to cloud all the pleasures of life? Are your nerves on edge? Is your system out of order? Yes . . . and you *still* endure it? You need a friend to tell you (as thousands can) of Vitophenes . . . They revitalise your nerves. They brace up every function of your body and mind. They are the tonic par excellence for India. Start taking them to-day . . . in a week your friends will be congratulating you instead of commiserating with you. From all chemists.

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Health And Hygiene

CHOREA

Even In Its Mildest Forms This Disease Of Children Requires Adequate Treatment

Chorea, better known as St. Vitus' dance, is a disease of children, those between five and fifteen years of age being the most frequent victims. It is more often seen among girls than boys, and it appears to select what is described as the over-active, highly-strung, excitable child.

The cause of chorea is not definitely known, but it is generally agreed that it is an infection due to the same germ that causes rheumatic fever. This opinion is held because of the frequent association of chorea and rheumatic fever, and because, in both conditions, the heart is apt to be damaged. Rheumatic fever does occur in childrtn without any of the joint symptoms which are commonly associated with the [illegible]. Other factors, such as [illegible], fright, exposure to wet or [illegible] have all been considered as [illegible] immediate or precipitating [illegible], but it has not been shown [illegible] they are, in any sense, the [illegible] causes of chorea.

The onset is usually gradual [illegible] will be noticed that the chi'd is [illegible]rvous and irritable. He has some difficulty in using his limbs, as is evidenced by his dropping or upsetting things, and his occasional stumbles and falls. These signs are followed by irregular, jerky movements, which may be limited or general, mild or severe. There is loss of weight, a poor appetite; the child tires easily and, not infrequently, he complains of headache. In addition to the physical symptoms, there occurs a marked change in the disposition of the child, with irritability and emotional outbursts. The disease, even in its mildest forms, requires adequate treatment. Following recovery from the attack definite steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence.

Prevention of further attacks will include a consideration of the tonsils, which if diseased, should be removed. The next step is to build up and maintain, at a high level, the general health of the child through attention to diet, fresh air, exercise, rest, etc.

Until the child reaches a stage of good health, he requires extra rest, togetrer with the avoidance of any physical or mental strain. As long as the child is below par, he should be guided away from competitive events and exciting or worrying tasks. It takes time, even in a child to rebuild health, and the process demands understanding and patience, together with perseverance on the part of parents.

ANAEMIA

Loss Or Change In Blood, Principal Cause Of Disease

Did you ever wonder why a person who has had a hemorrhage complains of thirst? One important function of the blood is to supply fluid to the tissues of the body. After a hemorrhage, the blood is diminished in volume, and fluid is withdrawn from the tissues to make up this deficiency. The tissues are thus deprived of fluids, so the patient complaints of thirst.

The sudden loss of comparatively large amounts of blood causes one form of anaemia. Other anaemias which occur are due not to loss of blood, but to changes in the blood. Millions of red blood cells carry oxygens to the tissues. The average life of a red blood cell is a month. The body machinery is able to replace red blood cells at this rate. There is a reserve of red cells in the spleen and bone marrow sufficient to meet any sudden or unusual demand. If, however, the extra demand continues, the reserve is soon exhausted and the machinery for making new cells is unable to meet the demand, with the result that there is a deficiency in the quality or quantity, or both.

Chlorosis is a type of anaemia which occurs in young women. There is no reduction in the number of red blood cells, but there is a change in the haemoglobin, with the result that the complexion takes on a yellow-green tinge, hence its popular name, "green sickness." It is readily cured by the administration of iron properly prescribed

ised as the essential weakness of Pernicious anaemia or Addison's disease, is type of anaemia in which there is a tremendous decrease in the number of red blood cells. The onset of this disease is slow and gradual. The patient becomes aware of an increasing lack of energy. He finds that he fatigues easily and becomes breathless, he has no appetite and is occasionally dizzy. Numbness and tingling in the extremities are common. The skin is pale or yellow tinged, but there is no loss of fat.

A few years ago, it was discovered that the addition of liver to the diet of those suffering from pernicious anaemia brought about a startling improvement and the blood became normal again. What substance is present in liver which does this is not known; it is found in extracts from the liver tissue and the tissues of other organs. This discovery marks one of the great advances in medical treatment for, through the use of liver, patients are brought back to normal. They are not cured, but they are kept normal by the continuous use of liver.

Until recently, pernicious anaemia was usually fatal, but now the disease has been added to the list of those for which we have a specific remedy.—"Montreal Gazette."

ASLEEP FOR TWO YEARS

Chicago Girl Begins Third Year In Much Improved Condition

A sleep which has been unbroken through the momentous events of the past biennium began its third year on Feb. 15 for Miss Patricia Maguire, of Oak Park. Her condition was reorted as much, improved over that of a year ago following decided progress toward consciousness she made at the turn of the year.

This has brought increased hopes to her family and friends that she may eventually awaken. They are relying on medical science to take the place of a Prince Charming for the modern Sleeping Beauty.

Her malady has been diagnosed as chronic lethargic encephalitis—a form of sleeping sickness—and the type which has such a long aftermath of narcolepsy, a form of stupor, is described by medical authorities as exceedingly rare.

During her 24 months in bed, Patricia has gained in weight; her color is good and her muscles firm—due to periodical massaging. In the last year her reflex actions have become near normal and she has become responsive to heat and cold.

One great encouragement to her family is the fact that though during the greatest part of her illness she was fed through a tube, she now can chew semi-solids placed in her mouth with a spoon.

A SURGEON'S EMOTIONS

After Thousands Of Operations

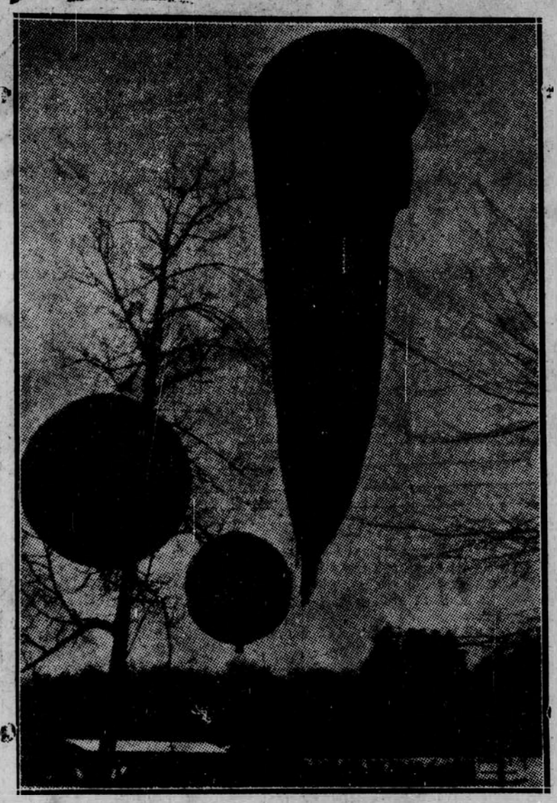
The emotional state of surgeons after performing thousands of operations was referred to by Mr. Norman Lake, senior surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, in a talk to Swansea Rotarians.

That type of emotion was certainly not nervousness, he said; rather one felt the responsibility of the work. As they got older in surgery they thought more of the patient and perhaps less of the disease from which he was suffering.

Referring to an incident in the first Zeppelin raids, in which Charing Cross Hospital received at once 150 people bombed while leaving a theatre, Mr. Lake said that though he had dealt with soldiers wounded in the same way, the sight of civilians in ordinary clothes in this plight had the most startling effect upon his mind.

He had never been able to forget it.

ILL-FATED SOVIET STRATOSPHERE BALLOON



(Soyuzfoto).

Start of an ascent in the upper air which broke all records but ended in disaster: the Soviet stratosphere balloon, which rose more than Thirteen miles and later crashed, killing the three scientists in its gondola, just before the balloon cast off from Moscow.

New Menu At White House

Vegetable Products Scientifically Treated High In Food Value But Cost Little

Set up for the inspection of Mrs Franklin D Roosevelt at Ithaca, was the scientific, mass production result of serving a new menu at the White House, writes Mr H W Blakeslee, in the "Montreal Gazette."

The wife of the United States President pioneered the menu in Washington recently. The resurt is that the Cornell Research Foundation, which controls these products, has just licensed manufacturers to produce thres of them in sufficient volume to feed millions of relief agency beneficiaries.

The foods are wheat, corn and oats, specially treated and with milk added. They were designed to give the poor meals costing only a few cents each, yet containing more nourishment than many affluent families purchase habitually. Months of experiment with the new foods, as bread, muffins, soups, pancakes and cereals, at the Cornell College of Home Economics seem to indicate that the dietary scientists have found a working plan new for humans. They borrowed this plan, ready made, from 10 years of experience in producing near-miracles in improving animals by diet.

Part of the substances for the animals were so-called industrial waste products of human food processing. This waste was not merely brans from hulls, but the embryo of grains, and vitamins and minerals. In the new Cornell food these elements are restored for human consumption.

"Until a few years ago," said H E Babcock, a director of the Cornell Research Foundation, "we lost 25 to 30 per cent of young chicks, due to faulty diet. Now we lose none from that cause. We hope to do something like that for humans.

"No one would think of taking horses which had not worked for months and had fed only on hay, and putting them to work without first feeding them other foods to get their strength up. Yet we take men who have been undernourished, load them into trucks and expect them to work with pick and shovel."

CARE OF CUTS AND WOUNDS

Cuts and wounds are common and many of them become infected because they are neglected. Infected wounds do not heal readily and pain but they may cause death and they give not only discomfort and permanent injury. It is said that a cut or wound properly atended to within two hours is less likely to be infected. Immediate treatment with iodine is therefore very important. A cut or wound no matter how small is always a source of danger for it serves as an entrance for bacteria. Do not neglect any wound.

If the wound is clean, apply to the wound itself and to the skin immediately surrounding it, tincture of iodine or mercurochrome by means of a small piece of absorbent cotton wound about the end of a stick, match. The medicine should be applied so as to cover every part of the raw tissue. When the medicine is dry, cover with an absolutely clean dressing and bandage. If clean gauze is not on hand, cotton cloth which has first been boiled in water for five minutes may be used. Care should be taken that in placing the dressing, the fingers do not touch the part which will come in contact with the wound. The dressing should be continues until the wound is healed. Do not apply iodine a second time, only at the first dressing. Its continued use may irritate the tissue and hinder natural healing.

If the wound is greasy it should be cleaned first for grease hampers the effectiveness of iodine. Any of the following will dissolve the grease; turpentine, ether, or ordinary gasoline. If you cannot get any of them just put on the first aid dressing with or without painting the wound with iodine.

Because of the danger of lock-jaw or tetanus all wounds due to thorns, splinters, and nails should be referred to the physician as soon as possible.

SHAW ADMITS HE IS OLD

Retiring From Platform

George Bernard Shaw at 77 has finally admitted that he is old. He has pleaded age as an excuse for not fulfilling his usual engagement to address the Independent Labour party's Summer school.

From the liner on which he is going to New Zealand Mr. Shaw wrote to Mr. Fenner Brockway, the party's secretary:

"There is no use of me taking to the platform again. I am too old. Frankly, I must not make engagements to speak. Besides, the thing is so dull after the wireless."

WITH THE GAEKWAR IN FAR EAST

Impressions Of Visits To Shanghai, Hongkong And Singapore

(By Dr. P. M. NANAVATI.)

Our boat left Nagasaki at about 3 p.m. on the 5th of October reaching Shanghai on the evening of 8th. The voyage was a pleasant one and on board the ship we met several nice men including Mr. David of E. D. Sasoon and Co. On the 7th our boat entered the Yangste river, which is almost like a huge sea. The port of Shanghai is a very picturesque one and is so big that a lot of big ships, men of war, submarines and fishing boats are found.

When our boat entered the port a portion of the American fleet bound for Manilla was anchored there.

On both sides of the port one sees nice houses and industrial works. The Chinese customs officers boarded the ship and after examining the passports gave the landing tickets and at about 8 p.m. we landed and went to the Cathay Hotel, which is one of the biggest hotels in Shanghai. It is under the management of the Sassoon Co. The suite of rooms for H.H. the Maharaja was a nice and comfortable one.

Next morning Mr. David had kindly arranged for a guide to accompany us for a sight-seeing tour. We saw the International Settlement where the British, French, American, Japanese and other big nations have their settlements, each nation having its own jurisdiction within its own settlement.

"PARIS OF THE EAST."

In Shanghai we saw the Sikhs employed as policemen and watchmen. Shanghai is a crowded city with a great many business shops arranged in the typically Chinese fashion and the Europeans' shops and stores arranged in the Western fashion.

The Chinese curio shops were very fascinating. In Shanghai we never saw any Chinaman with the old fashioned pigtails, nor any Chinese woman with the small two or three inch sized feet. These things are now a thing of the past.

The Chairmen are dressed in either the Western style of dress or in thier own indigenous way. The dress of the modern Chinese girl needs a little mention. The hair of the girls now-a-days is usually bobbed and they wear a one-piece outer garment, close and smartly fitting the body curvatures from neck to the ankles. To allow free action of the legs for walking this garment has slits on both sides.

Shanghai is known as the Paris of the East and the night life is said to be very gay. This tempted us to stir our, after dinner in company of the manager of the Cathay hotel and we visited several dancing halls, some of which were more or less exclusively reserved for Chinese. The Chinese women and men appeared to be good dancers.

In the morning, we had to get ready early as our boat "Conte Rosso", was to leave at 10 o'clock. "Conte Rosso" is an Italian liner boat with all the modern comforts and facilities. This boat has facilities for wireless telephonic communication. The food and other arrangements were very nice. Special arrangements are made to provide vegetarian dishes and I enjoyed the Indian style of food very much. Every other night we had cinema for amusement, besides dancing and races.

HONGKONG.

We reached Hongkong on the 12th October, when His Highness and party were met by the A.D.C. to the Governor of the place and also by leaders of the Indian community. His Highness and party were entertained at lunch by the Indian community at the Repulse Bay hotel, which is situated at the far end of Hongkong on the highest level.

In Hongkong we saw the old and new residential quarters, the new being quite up to date and the old being in the usual Chinese style. We visited also the Chinese shopping area and bazars.

SINGAPORE.

We sailed for Singapore in the evening, reaching the place on the morning of the 16th. At Singapore His Highness was met by the Indian merchants' deputation, in whose company we did a little sight-seeing. In the afternoon His Highness lunched with the Governor of the place. This was followed by a visit to the Singapore naval base and a rubber factory. The look of Singapore reminds one of Indian towns. In the evening the boat let for Colombo, reaching it on the morning of the 20th. All the ships lay anchor in the mid-ocean and the port of Colombo is approached by means of a lunch.

COLOMBO.

His Highness's visit to Colombo was a private one and so H. H. moved freely incognito. I was met by a Gujarati official of the Scindia Steam Ship Co., at whose place I had a sumptuous Gujarati lunch, which I enjoyed very much, it being the New Year's Day.

Colombo is a very pretty green place pleasing to the eye. The monsoons always give bumper crops here. It is a rich spot as far as agricultural products go and amply justifies the old proverb about "gold" being grown in Ceylon. Business flourishes in Ceylon, much of it being in the hands of Indians. The religion of the people is Buddhist and we saw several Buddhist temples.

Our ship weighed anchor at midnight for Bombay. On board the ship we had the company of some Bombay merchants returning from a business tour in Japan and China. The sea was quite smooth and life on board was pleasant.

The Indian passengers of the "Conte Rosso" presented an address to the Maharaja Saheb to which His Highness made a suitable reply. We reached Bombay on the early morning of October 23rd.

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World Of Science

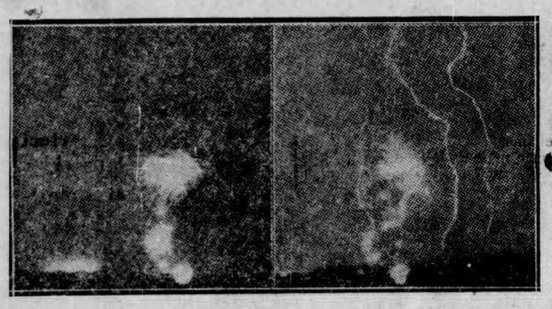
Riddle Of Solar Effulgence

Will Continued Radiation Of Energy Ever Annihilate The Orb?

Why does the sun glow? For centuries astronomers have been perplexed by the question. The speculation that a huge mass of fuel is burning away to bathe the earth with heat and light proved to be too crude, too easy. A mere furnace would have been reduced to a cinder ages ago. Then came the Helmoltz-Kelvin contraction theory. It seems that the sun cools as it blazes, that cooling causes a shrinking of the diameter of about 300 feet a year, that shrinking squeezes more heat out of the sun, and that the process is good for some fifty million years. Although geologists insisted that the primeval strata were 100 times older, this estimate held good until the rocks were found to be radioactive—in other words, charged with elements which have been spontaneously disintegrating for several billion years. Jeans and Eddington came to the rescue. If we assume the sun to be radioactive on a huge scale and that it is literally radiating itself away as its matter is being annihilated, Jeans showed that it must be as old as the geologists demanded. On the other hand, Edington would have none of this annihilation, but was all for a process of building up atoms. In accordance with Einstein's equations, the process would be accompanied by a radiation of energy.

Eddington's hypothesis demands pressures within the stars measured by unthinkable tons to the square inch, and temperatures running to a dizzy forty million degrees centigrade. Critics venture the opinion that, despite their incomprehensible magnitude, his pressures and temperatures are not formidable enough to bring about the change of mass into energy. Because it seemed highly improbable that the production of energy in accordance with Einstein's reasoning could ever be observed under terrestrial conditions there was some disposition to regard Eddington as the Edgar Allan Poe of the stellar arabesque and grotesque. Then at Pasadena and Cambridge rays were seen to burst atoms open, the fragments uniting into new atoms. When the masses were calculated, the sum total was less than the original whole. Where had the excess gone. Into energy. There was no other answer. So Einstein was right and Eddington's poetry not so improbable after all.

Eddington, in his latest pronouncement, takes heed of the work done in America. Since the sun is made up largely of hydrogen, and since all other elements can be theoretically built up out of hydrogen by adding electrons and protons, he thinks he must reduce his temperature from forty million to twenty million degrees. The amendation agrees well with the views of Professor Russell of Princeton and Professor Atkinson of Rutgers. Even with this concession by Eddington, the solar rays that illumine and warm us must fight their way through barriers of atoms numbered by countless quad-millions. The effulgence that seems to pour forth unrestrained is but a trickle—energy mercifully doled out lest we perish and the earth shrivel from a superabundance.—"New York Times."



Courtesy: "Manchester Guardian"

Two of the photographs of ball lightning taken by Prof. Jensen.

"BALLS" OF LIGHTNING

Authentic Photographs Taken Of Long-Doubted Phenomenon

Professor J. S. Jensen, of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, U.S.A., has published the first authentic photographs of ball-lightning. These unique photographs have settled a discussion thousands of years old: whether ball-lightning or thunderbolts really exist, writes the Scientific Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". From time to time accounts of phenomena described as ball-lightning have been published, but the objectivity of the occurrences remained uncertain. The ball-lightning was usually seen during violent thunderstorms by excited and inexperienced observers. There was the possibility that the observers were perceiving a subjective effect due to over-stimulation of the eyes by excessively bright lightning flashes. It is possible for the eyes to see round spots of light owing to the stimulation of the nerve connecting the the eye with the brain. Hence meteorological physicists were cautious of accepting the many stories of the occurrence of ball-lightning.

Professor Jensen has not only succeeded in securing several photographs of ball-lightning; he has succeeded in obtaining two photographs simultaneously of the same balls. The possibility of two cameras or plates going wrong at the same moment and producing the same faults is remote, so the certainty of Professor Jenses's achievement is indeed great. His account of his observations has been given in the American journal "Physics."

LABORATORY PRODUCTION.

Professor Jensen does not at present offer any theory of the nature of the ball-lightning. He remarks, however, that descriptions of ball-lightning often state that the ball seems to be connected with chimneys, fireplaces, and wind-squalls. These are the sites of dust-laden air. Hence ball-lightning may be due to the electrification of a vortex of dusty air by the electric discharges from a thundercloud. Professor Jensen cites the experiments of Dr. Cawood and Professor Patterson, of Leeds University, with the electrification of clouds of fine dust suspended in air. Cawood and Patterson produced the cloud in a glass chamber of four cubic yards capacity by heating a prepared material. While the dust particles were thus being produced the air in the chamber was agitated by a fan. At the same time an electric discharge into the dust-laden air, which resembled in miniature the discharge from a thundercloud was arranged from a terminal in the chamber. They found that as soon as the fan was stopped large particles began to arrive in the centre of the chamber and gradually to form a cluster about eight inches in diameter.

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NEW RAYS LIKE THOSE OF RADIUM

Cambridge Discovery Of First Class Importance

Another scientific door has been unlocked—but not yet opened.

Three young Cambridge scientists—Drs. J. D. Cockcroft, C. W. Gilbert, and E. T. S. Walton—have succeeded in inducing radio-activity of nitrogen into a piece of graphite so that it emits rays similar to those of radium, says the "News Chronicle."

This discovery comes as a sequel to similiar discoveries in France by M. Joliot and his wife who is a daughter of Mme. Curie.

The experments were made with the powerful electrical apparatus in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge.

PRESSURE OF 600,000 VOLTS.

For 15 minutes the scientists directed a bombardment of atoms of hydrogen at an electrical pressure of 600,000 volts against the piece of graphite.

When tested the graphite remained radio-active up to half its initial intensity for ten minutes.

Scientists regard this discovery as being of first-class importance but the strange thing is that even the scientists do not know what is the practical application of the discovery.

"It opens up a vast new field of research," Professor J. A. Crowther, Professor of Physics of Reading University, and an authority on radio-activity, said to the "News Chronicle."

"It is another step towards the solution of the mystery of matter.

"The most obvious practical application is to medicine, but the difficulty is that graphite only remains active for ten minutes as compared with radium, which retains its properties for 1,700 years."

PETROL FROM COAL

Sir R. Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, announced in the House of Commons in mail week that during the major part of 1933 one Home Defence squadron of the Royal Air Force flew solely on petrol extracted from coal. In view of the very satisfactory results of this trial a contract has now been placed to cover the requirements of seven squadrons.

If the Air Ministry continues its policy of looking to coal for R.A.F. fuel, the output should be sufficient next year for 17 squadrons. It means that about 1,000,000 gallons of petrol will be produced for the R.A.F. from British coal in the coming financial year, and some 300,000 tons of coal will be used in the process.

HARDER AND STRONGER COPPER ALLOYS

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., announce their discovery of a series of new copper alloys, to which the name "kunial" has been given. The important feature of these alloys is that a simple heat treatment greatly increases their hardness, strength, and other mechanical properties. Other copper alloys as a rule soften under heat and can be hardened only by cold working, and the most notable exception, beryllium, is too expensive for ordinary commercial use, whereas "kunial" alloys cost only a fraction of the price of beryllium.

The series includes kunial brass, kunial copper, kunial nickel silver, and kunial bronze. An important feature of the new alloys is that a cold-worked alloy heated to 450 degrees not only increases its hardness and tensile strengths, but also its elongation; in other words, it does not become "overworked" and brittle.

The whole series are said to have a high degree of resistance to corrosion by sea-water. If the hopes of the company are justified, the new discovery may give added strength and durability to an immense range of products, from safety pins to ships' propellers.

EDISON MEMORIAL TOWER

The family of the late Thomas A. Edison has approved the model and plans for a 2,000,000 dollar mausoleum and memorial tower, that is to be erected at Eagle Rock, N. J. The plans call for a marble obelisk, 350 feet in height, which tapers off into the outlines of two huge hands holding an incandescent light globe to symbolize the inventor lighting the world. At the base of the obelisk is to be a bronze statue of Edison and behind the memorial there will be a landscaped park. The project will include a permanent resting place for the remains of the inventor, which now repose in a temporary grave in Rosedale Cemetery, West Orange, N. J. The international Edison Foundation will direct construction of the memorial, and Charles Keck, N.Y., is sculptor.

A NEW SCIENCE OF CLIMATE

The weather that affects us most personally is often that limited to the relatively small space we occupy and may have little relation to the general weather conditions about which meteorologists talk.

Significant differences in localized weather can be found in amazingly short distances. One European student of this subject recently found greater differences in temperature between ground level and six feet above it among the trees of a forest, than was shown on official records of "general" temperatures between cities on the coast and hundreds of miles inland.

Knowledge of these climatic changes affecting small areas is especially important to some scientists, especially ecologists, who study the intimate details of the social life of plants and animals in nature. Need for this knowledge, it is reported by Science Service, has caused the development of a new science called "microclimatology." It is the climatology of little spaces, and it is expected to reveal many important facts about the specific weather conditions which human beings, cats and dogs, cabbages and corn stalks, and other small bodies are up against.

* * * *

RANGE OF HEARING

Vibrations of the air, detected by the ear and signalled to the brain over the auditory nerves, are interpreted by us as sound. The more vibrations per second, the higher the pitch perceived. The average human ear can detect sounds over a range of nearly nine octaves, varying in vibrations per second from about 32 to more than 16,000.

Dr. Harvey Fletcher, director of acoustical research at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, recently demonstrated this to a group of scientists and engineers in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies building in New York. In the lowest octave the sound was like the shudder of a giant, and more felt than heard. Dr. Fletcher's aides found it necessary to shift the sound rapidly in this region, to prevent the building up of resonances in the windows and other parts of the auditorium. Even with skilful manipulation windows could be heard rattling loudly in unison with the electrically generated tones.

* * * *

ANCIENT EAGLE

Fossil bones of a large eagle, found in rocks in Wyoming by George F. Sternberg, have been examined by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, and prove to be those of a hitherto unidentified species. This ancient eagle inhabited Wyoming 15,000,000 years ago.

It was a bird resembling the modern golden eagle, altho it had a shorter tail.

* * * *

SOLIDIFYING HEAVY HYDROGEN

"Deuterium," the heavy isotope of hydrogen, has now been liquefied and frozen into a solid, as part of the highly important program of research being carried on to test the properties of this recently-discovered element. Liquefaction and freezing were accomplished at the U. S. Bureau of Standards in Washington by R. B. Scott and Dr. F. G. Brickwedde, who was codiscoverer of deuterium with Dr. H. C. Urey.

TRUCK TYRES

Wear And Tear On Equipment Cut Down By Use Of Low Inflation

New standards of inflation, involving reductions of as much as 30 pounds for high pressure truck tyres, are resulting in marked economies for truck and bus operators, according to research engineers of Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co.

For several years the tyre trend has been toward the use of lower pressures, and bus and truck balloons and airwheels, the latter for passenger cars, are a direct result of this trend.

Now it has been determined that by reducing the air carried in tyres designed for high pressures, greater cushioning for the vehicle and longer mileage for the tyres are possible (when the proper balance between their load and pressure is maintained as recommended by the manufacturer).

Widespread use of the lower pressure truck and bus balloon tyres pioneered by Goodyear has definitely extended the life of buses and trucks by easing the shocks to mechanical parts. Increased riding comfort is another important factor in the development of lower-pressure tyre equipment.

Proportionately increased cushioning can now be obtained from the high pressure tyres without any penalty on the life of the tyres, through use of recommended reduced pressures.

Representative examples of the inflation reductions show that 44-x-10 tyres designed for 130 pounds pressure can reduce to 100 pounds for loads not exceeding 6,000 pnds. size 34 x 7 tyres designed for 100-pounds can use 85 pounds pressure when not loaded in excess of 2,800-pounds, and proportionate reductions can be made to advantage for other truck and bus tyres in the various size classifications, when properly applied.

CAGED BIRDS FREED IN GLASGOW

One hundred wild birds including larks, greenfinches linnets and two snow buntings, which had been kept in captivity, were released in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow. Before their liberation Mrs. McAuslin, of the Scottish Society for the Protection of Wild Birds, said that under the existing law the ordinary activities of the professional bird-catcher, who caged birds for sale, had that day ended, and could not be resumed. In view of this a member of the society had given a donation to purchase all the caged wild British birds procurable in Glasgow.

MILK WITH TEARS

By "TEHMTEN"

The stables where our dark melancholy looking buffaloes are kept are not exactly sanitary. They give us milk on the Christian principle of returning good for evil. The stables are not only eyesores but are "dangerous for the health of the city," as any municipal councillor, or "Pro Bono Publico" or "Disgusted" would say, either in a debate in the Corporation or in a letter to a newspaper. We are not surprised that the aforesaid buffaloes look melancholy, their eyes are sad, though we are told that they enjoy mud as if it was the Egyptian manna.

The musical "bhayas" from Cawnpore and Lucknow with broad protruding chests, live with them, wash them and sleep with them. They have not exactly clean ways of living. They are a fine healthy muscular lot with a weakness for strong drinks and speeches which begin with "Ohhhhh ohh . . ." being a substitute for "Ladies and gentlemen" or "Comrades" or "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen." Their favourite instrument is the drum, their brass vessels are clean, they can do more than one thousand presses, they have wonderful chests, they eat about eighteen "chapatis," which placed one above the other would equal in height the length of their beautiful forearms.

They do not seem to see mud around, though their cousins, the dhobis, are such wonderful washermen, who wash things so beautifully, with a rare delicacy, as if they are washing the white wings of butterflies and angels, though they do sometimes destroy trousers and break buttons. Immersed in his "dohras" and his "drum" and his "cattle" which give milk as white as the white foamy stuff which his cousin washes, the guardian of the stable lives from day to day milking the melancholy buffaloes, chewing "supari" with a strong jaw.

EYESORES EVERYWHERE.

He sometimes reads small pamphlets, in a sing-song voice, with an air of erudition and concentration which is disconcerting to people who love privacy. Unfortunately, he does not keep his stable clean, though he can do more presses than an average athlete and have muscles which the youths of Colorado and Columbia might envy, but his method of keeping the stable is not American nor Dutch, nor Scandinavian. All the stables that one sees after Grant Road and between Bandra and Borivli, are not what one might term beauty spots. They need ruthless and relentless scrapping, root and branch, so that there may be more health and less dysentry and typhoid.

As our eyes are not trained to observe, as habit has enured us to such eyesores, we pass by with a smile on our lips, while we are studying sociology or hygiene or town-planning or organising fetes and exhibitions, while these unhealthy spots are around us. The bhaya drums away old dohras, we become B.A.'s, B.T.'s, LL.B.'s, read Lenin and Gandhi and Gogol, and idealists who want to build garden cities with a radio and a band-stand.

The modern teacher is asked to quicken perceptions of his pupils, so that they may begin to see in a different way and not be blind to the beauties of their environments and the festering sores of ugliness which have marred the lives of their parents and countrymen. To such a child every street and lane and village would be a revolutionary manifesto for action, every slum a flaming poster to arouse his feelings every hut and every village and the vast majority of his countrymen a living library of revolutionary literature which no government can confiscate. Educating the perceiving faculties, making them "see and hear" more than their fathers, would enrich their little minds with all the varied charms amidst which we live and yet ignore and miss.

WE DON'T OBSERVE.

Our beautiful Bombay sunsets, our pale evenings, the ghats which outline the skies in the morning and the broadening spaces of this vast land which seems to hold a thousand sacred spots of beauty would be his mental possessions. Every walk from home to school and back again would be an education, at every step such a child would gather knowledge, growing into that ideal person called citizen, which most of us are not—otherwise things would be different in our political and social life. The cerebellum is guarded by spiked gates and Chinese walls and big guns which quash new or inconvenient concepts by ancient customs, and an unfortunate educational curriculum, and the inevitable limitations of a foreign government. We simply don't OBSERVE, and our children's education is over after they leave the school building.

Life's vital processes which are left unnoticed, while man's energy in foreign land is raising up cities, building a more comfortable and cleaner future for humanity to live in. The text-book gets dog-eared and is pensioned off, we get the coveted degree and get into an office or sigh for a client with a table and a few law books and our sign-board on Kalbadevi Road, as our capital, while labour is lying idle and capital is not scarce and the land is rich.

The morning paper is not a cheerful reading for many sensitive Indians, it seems as if we are beyond and outside the great forces which are operating. The modern educationist wants to join the minds of our youth with the great LIFE of the world outside, to make our children cogwheels in life's great machine. There are a thousand tragedies happening everyday in insanitary homes and insanitary villages around us, while we are reading Ibsen and Shaw and Pirandello. The personalia of such tragedies are in our streets, our very neighbours. The man who was quarrelling this very morning with his wife, the hectic man who almost knocked down your umbrella, may be acting lurid parts in the first or the second act of their respective dramas. The flux of men that you passed by on the road from Girgaon to Bori Bundar are not items for census, but a living human tide playing many parts.

WITH TEARS.

Somebody dies while you are drinking your morning tea and how many millions do when Spring grows into Summer and shines brightly on the fields; specially the babies die when rain pours and the roofs of huts where they live are not rainproof. You are annoyed when the rains fall and you were not able to meet your friend. Probably she did not turn up, which is of course a sort of a calamity, but that is not so bad as the rains are when the roofs leak. It fell through the roofs, inundated the hut, the usual eyesore which is an ugly apology of a homestead where India lives. The rain poured through and a child died of pneumonia, while its mother had to go about distributing milk. The hut was a kind of ugly appendix to one of the stables. One day she went late to her clients. Of course, the reason was the death of her child. She gave milk mixed with her tears.

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Adapt Political Tactics To Changing Conditions

Sircar Urges Capture Of Councils At Any Cost

NEW DELHI, March 31.

Presiding over the annual General Meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar emphasised the necessity to change political tactics in accordance with changing conditions and circumstances and urged his countrymen to capture the councils with a view to preventing others from using them to pass bad laws.

"Within the bounds of the principles of morality and the tenets of our philosophy", he said "we should have no hesitation in adopting any method that is likely to further our ends and strengthen our cause. I do not believe that we should not approach an evil thing even to mend it, not even to end it. If the leaders think that the Councils can give us strength to achieve our goal they must capture them and work them. If they believe the Councils are impediments in the path of our political progress, they must capture them and break them. In any circumstances we must prevent others from using them to pass bad laws and utilise the support of these black-legs as justification for their black laws.

WEAPONS AGAINST US.

As instruments of self-government these councils may not excite our enthusiasm, but when they are filled with unworthy men, they have been freely utilised as weapons against national economic interests and political aspirations. There are men in the present Assembly and Councils, who, merely to win the applause of the Treasury Benches and gain the favour of the Government have derided great national institutions, political and commercial. There are yet others who could not have reached these bodies except by exploiting communal dissensions and who could not have retained their seats except by fanning the same hateful flame. The opinions and actions of these men are being paraded before the world as those of the country. Should this at least not be prevented from happening again.

DO NOT EXCLUDE US.

Mr. Sarkar asserted that the Indian commercial community had always helped the political organisations in all legitimate endeavours to attain Swaraj and would continue to do so. But he appealed to the national leaders to take into consideration "all our circumstatnces and limitations so that our humble co-operation and services may also be useful for the advancement of the country's cause." Proceeding Mr. Sarkar made an earnest plea for change in political methods and said "our future methods should be such that every man who loves his country will have an opportunity to make some contribution, however small towards its advancement. We, the commercial community, desire to march with our countrymen. Do not exclude us by taking a route we cannot follow or prescribing methods we cannot use."

Mr. Sarkar pointed out that the country had been following certain political programme in accordance with the policy that was laid down by the most dominant political organisation of the people. The whole nation for a time supported it and the commercial community, even while it could not as a body actively participate in it, genuinely sympathised with it and helped it in various ways. It did not bring them that measure of success that was universally hoped for. The very nature of the programme was such that there were serious practical limitations to its continuance for any length of time. The stringent measures adopted by the Government had also seriously affected the chances of its continuance as a mass movement. Further in an atmosphere of intense inter-communal clash and sectional differences the continuance of such direct action might easily become a dangerous method.

CIVIL RESISTENCE.

Civil resistance as understood and practised in India in Mr. Sarkar's opinion might not be a dangerous method but among its advocates was a group of people who viewed it merely as a preliminary to further extreme action for the promotion of aims and ideals about which there was not the least unanimity as they favoured social and economic revolution. As businessmen they could not risk the creation of an atmosphere of national confusion and disintegration.

Mr. Sarkar was equally critical of Governments measures to check civil disobedience and said by their lack of vision and sympathy and by the adoption of harsh and indefensible methods they were adding fuel to the fire of national resentment, which might at any time blaze forth again into a terrible conflagration of revolution.

Now that the old programme had for all practical purposes been suspended and there was widespread feeling, not merely among commercial community but even among erstwhile active adherents of the policy and country in general that a definite change in political programme and political method, was necessary he hoped that that feeling would be given due consideration when the time for decision arrived.

WHITE PAPER.

Mr. Sarkar deprecated the attempt in certain quarters to put the seal of approval on the White Paper scheme before it was known what form it would ultimately take and said that it was not possible immediately to define "our attitude towards the scheme and even if it were possible, at the present stage it would be eminently inadvisable." In his judgment willingness of certain people to work the constitution for what it was worth was an attitude not warranted by the present state of things. There was nothing to justify or support the assumption "that our readiness to make an unequivocal declaration of co-operation will induce the British people to make any change in their policy or concede greater powers to us."

COUNCIL EITRY.

He did not also think that the time had yet arrived for the commercial community to make any immediate decision on the question of council entry as their readiness alone to enter the councils would not be of any avail unless the country also decided upon such a policy. The councils could be of some advantage to the commercial community only if they consisted of the real representatives of the people on whom their representatives could rely and with whom they could work in co-operation. Until therefore the country decided to enter the councils, it would be premature for them to take any decision in the matter. What they could and ought really to do was to express their views frankly so that they might exercise their influence upon the leaders of the country when they assembled to take a final decision.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

DealinDg with the economic problems the speaker said: "We are now passing through the most extraordinary times and the immediate problems that beset us must naturally engage our foremost consideration. At the same time this should not blind us to the needs of the future, and we must therefore also look ahead. In all our actions we must keep the ultimate objectives in view, and we must muster up our courage and pool our resources for the purpose of establishing a strong, unified and broad-based national economic edifice that may gain for our country her rightful place in the world, and for our

(Continued on Page 3).

SHADES OF OTTAWA!

Move For Indo-Irish Trade Agreement

MITRA AND RAINY ON THEIR MISSION

NEW DELHI, March 31.

A communique says:—

"At the Ottawa Conference the Indian Delegation entered into conversations with the representatives of the Irish Free State as to the possibility of developing trade between the two countries by means of the system of reciprocal tariff preferences but time did not permit consideration of this question advancing beyond the stage of preliminary discussions.

"On the request of Government of the Irish Free State the Government of India have decided that the negotiations commenced at Ottawa should now be resumed.

"The negotiations will be conducted in London and H's Excellency the Viceroy has with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, appointed Sir B. N. Mitra, High Commissioner for India and Sir George Rainy as representatives of India for the purpose of negotiations.—United Press.

OBEIDULLAH KHAN MUST BE RELEASED

Hyderabad Public Meeting Criticises Govt.'s Attitude

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 31.

Government's refusal to release Khan Obeidullah Khan came in for criticism at a largely attended public meeting held at the Homstead Hall under the auspices of National Constructive Work Committee.

Resolution protesting against the Government's attitude and eulogising the spirit of self-immolation and indomitable courage of Khan Obeidullah Khan and praying for his long life was passed all standing.

Prayers were offered in the mosques and several persons observed fast yesterday.—United Press.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE

Sir Lalubhai And Mr. Jamnadas Mehta To Be Delegates

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The question of Indian representation at the next International Labour Conference at Geneva is now being considered by the Government of India and their final decision as regards the personnel etc., has been conveyed to the Secretary of State.

The Associated Press understands that the High Commissioner for India will as usual lead the Government delegation and following among others are likely to be the delegates:—

Mrs. Subbaroyan, Mr. A. G. Clow Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai. It is expected that a complete list of delegates and advisers will be officially announced during the next week.—A. Pfl

RELEASED BUT INTERNED

LAHORE, March 31.

Mr. H. T. Vatsayana who was under detention in the Lahore fort under Section Three of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act has now been released and served with a notice not to leave Lahore Municipal Limits without previous sanction.

Mr. Vatsayana was acquitted by the Lahore Court on February 2 under the Explosive Substances Act in a case which was the aftermath of the Delhi Conspiracy Case but he was then taken again under custody and was remanded.

He was under detention till now.—A.P.

JUDICIARY INDEPENDENCE

Political Influences Cannot Affect It

JUSTICE SULAIMAN ON REFORMS

ALLAHABAD, March 31.

In the course of his inaugural address delivered at the U. P. Judicial Service Conference on Saturday, the Hon. Sir Shah Sulaiman, the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court said that it was a matter of great satisfaction that the standard of the work done by Services was high and it had received well-merited appreciation by the Privy Council. The provincial judiciary deserves to be congratulated on its excellent output of work which was excellent both as regards the quality and the quantity. It was gratifying that the provincial judiciary which constituted the foundation of judicial administration in these provinces enjoyed the confidence of the public and also of the High Courts and Government. It was a significant proof of the consciousness of the judicial officers that although they decided cases between litigants belonging to all castes, creeds and communities they were able to give satisfaction and to inspire so much confidence.

JUDICIARY AND REFORMS.

Sir Shah Sulaiman then referred to th question of recruitment and appointments. Concluding he said:

"There is naturally considerable speculation with regard to the changes in the constitution under the coming reforms. We in the judiciary are mainly concerned with the effect they will have on the judicial systems of the country. If there is one thing of which we can almost be certain, it is that those charged with the duty of moulding the constitution are fully alive to the imperative necessity of maintaining the independence of the judiciary and of taking every precaution to ensure that it is kept free from all possible political influences."—A.P.

TO PREVENT SPREAD OF EPIDEMIC

Kaira Magistrate Prohibits Entry Of Pilgrims In Vadtal And Dakore

AHMEDABAD, March 31.

The District Magistrate of Kaira has by a notification prohibited the entry of pilgrims in Vadtal and Dakore two places of pilgrimage in view of the prevalence of Meningitis epidemic in Ahmedabad and plague in some of the villages of the Kaira district.

The object of the prohibitory order, says the District Magistrate, is to prevent the spread of the epidemic to other parts of the district.—(United Press).

TANK KSHATRIYAS AND SOCIAL REFORM

PATIALA, March 31.

Brisk preparations are being made in connection with All-India fourth Tank Kashatriya Conference which will be held at Patiala on 30th and 31st March and 1st and 2nd April.

Several important issues relating to the welfare of widows by encouraging their re-marriage and eradicating the evil customs of early marriage among the Hindus will be discussed.

The conference continues till the 2nd April.—(United Press).

Surat Kania Mahajan Gives Rs. 1,000

SURAT, March 31.

The Kania Mahajan of Surat has given the first instalment of Rs. 1,000 to the local relief Committee for forwarding it to the Bihar Central Relief Fund.—United Press.

WILL TASHI LAMA RETURN?

Tibetan Govt. Mission To China

DARJEELING, March 30.

A Tibetan Government deputation consisting of th Lama of Tengki Monastery with six other high officials and a retinue of 50 monks and a servant carrying many presents have arrived at Kalimpong from Lhasa on their way to Calcutta from where they will proceed to China with the object of inviting the Tashi Lama to return to Tibet.

"The deputation expect that their mission will be successful and hope to return with the Tashi Lama prior to the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama which is impossible before nine to ten months after the late Dalai Lama's death.

The deputation are accompanied by two of Tashi Lama's emissaries who went to Lhasa last year carrying presents and letter to Dalai Lama with a view to opening negotiations about Tashi Lama's return. The negotiations were interrupted by the Dalai Lama's death. A young Abbot of Reting Monastery aged 23, has been elected regent and has taken the office and seal of Dalai Lama. He is now the supreme authority in Tibet but Tashi Lama on his return becomes the teacher of the new Dalai Lama on the latter's reincarnation.

The effect of Tashi Lama's return on Tibetan policy is uncertain as various influences are working in different directions. It is understood that the regent intends to continue the late Dalai Lama's policy but Tashi Lama's influence may result in a pro-Chinese tendency. It is significant that two Japanese Lamas arrived at Lhasa and passed through Nepal disguised as Tibetans.—A.P.

"DON'T FIGHT COMMUNAL AWARD ON WRONG LINES"

Dr. Mohd. Alam's Exhortation To Sikhs

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Dr. Mohammad Alam, in a statement to the Press, says:—

I welcome everything that has been said against communalism at the Sikh National Conference and agree with what is reported to been said by Baba Kharak Singh, the President, that there should be joint electorates in India and communal representation should be abolished and that no concession or discrimination should be shown to any community. He says that the Sikhs are utterly opposed to both the Communal Award and communalism, and if this is really the position of the Sikhs, they are entitled to gratitude from the whole of national India. I for one offer my wholehearted co-operation to anyone who is determined to fight communalism. I am, however, afraid that the position which the Sikhs seem to adopt will not kill communalism but foster communalism. They declare their determination to fight the Communal Award, not so much because it perpetuates communalism but because a communal mentality is not prepared to tolerate a great share for another community. This is anything but nationalism. My countrymen will do the right thing to oppose most bitterly the Communal Award which tends to perpetuate divisions amongst ourselves, but it should be rightly opposed only when it is done on the basis of nationalism.

The Communal Award is a natural and logical culmination of communalism. It is useless for any community to boast that it would not tolerate greater power to another community given to it by a third party when in fact we have been all tolerating a foreign bureaucracy these long years. We must kill communalism before we can avoid communal awards; otherwise there will always be such awards in store for us. How unfortunate that we should condemn communalism without thinking what really communalism means and what is still worse we desire to kill communalism by an extra dose of communalism.

I am sure that as long as civic rights are demanded on the basis of religion, there is no hope for any further progress in this country. If the Sikhs come out to fight communalism, I am heart and soul with them in this battle which is the only cure for this country. But if they fight the Communal Award in a wrong way, the battle will be between the Sikhs and the Muslims instead of its being between the people and the bureaucracy with the result that communal antagonism will increase and justify the existence of the Communal Award and the day of liberation will be put off farther still.

I respect the Anti-Communal sentiment wherever I discover it and I do greatly admire the press statement of Master Mota Singh who asked the country to fight communalism as one man under the banner of the Anti-Communal League. I have only to pray and beseech my Sikh brethren that if they determined to fight the Communal Award which is a curse we have ourselves invited upon us, they should go along the right direction and avoid the pit-falls of communalism in the way. The day when this country will be free from communalism, the chains of slavery will fall off its feet.—United Press.

Loincloth True Emblem Of Practical Socialism

C. P. Workers And Peasants Conference Compliments Gandhiji & Congress

JUBBULPORE, March 31.

The open session of the Central Provinces and Berar Peasants' and Workers' Conference was held here ast night at Tilak Bhuni at 8 p.m. and adjourned at 12 midnight, under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. There was a record attendance.

FOR SOVIET MODEL.

Mr. Jhabwala advocated the abolition of capitalism and imperialism, reduction of revenue and rent, organisations of workers and peasants, social reconstruction on the Soviet model, capture of Congress from the hands of its present dictators who were none but the capitalists in peasants' garb.

ATTACK ON CONGRESS.

He was supported by Mr. Ruikar, Dr. Charu Chandra Banerji, President-elect of the Workers' Political Conference and Mr. Rajani Kanta Mukherjee of Calcutta Dock Workers' Union who strongly attacked the Congress policy.

A PRACTICAL SOCIALIST.

Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misbra moved a resolution for complete independence and after complimenting Gandhiji strongly defended the Congress saying that Mahatma Gandhi's loin-cloth was a true emblem of his practical socialism and expressed his readiness to support socialism if he could be convinced that he can achieve independence more easily through it.

Mr. Mishra's resolution was carried unanimously.

Seth Govind Das demanded for immediate reduction of revenue and rent by 50 per cent.

At this stage the Session adjourned till to-night.

RELEASE POLITICALS.

Earlier, the Working Committee adopted 18 resolutions demanding Mr. M. N. Roy's and other political prisoners' release and observance of general strike on May 1.—United Press.

SIX MONTHS JAIL FOR BENGALI GIRL

Alleged Possession Of Revolutionary Literature

CHITTAGONG, March 31.

Miss Kunda Prova Sen of Sripur was sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for alleged possession of revolutionary literatures.

Bana Behari Biswas was fined Rs 4 and Harinath Khastigir and Nirmal Dutt were fined Rs. 5 each for violation of the curfew orders.—United Press.

INDIA'S FINANCE MEMBER-DESIGNATE

Sir P. J. Crigg Will Arrive In Bombay On May 3

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The "United Press" understands that Sir Percy James Crigg, Finance Member-Designate to the Government of India will arrive at Bombay on May 3 and proceed direct to Simla to assume charge of his Office.

Sir George Schuster, who vacates the office soon after the present session of the Legislative Assembly is over, sails from Bombay on May 5.

It is learnt that Sir George Schuster as soon as he is free from the Assembly work goes on hunting excursions.—United Press.

ESTATE MANAGER MURDERED

After Committing Crime Servant Stabs Himself To Death

RANGOON, March 31.

News has been received here from Moulmein that Mr. H. Prosser, the European Manager of Martban Rubber Estate in Paung township, was murdered at 2 p.m. on Tuesday by his servant, Tun Khin, who after the commission of the crime stabbed himself to death.

Mr. Prosser's funeral took place at Anglican Cemetery at Moulmein on Thursday.

According to the Rangoon Gazette, while a quarrel was proceeding between his servant and his wife, Mr. Prosser arrived at their quarters and ordered the servant to stop quarrelling. This enraged the servant, and immediately stabbed Mr. Prosser fatally twice in the abdomen with a spear head and subsequently killed himself with the same weapon.—A.P.

RANGOON RICE GODOWN GUTTED

RANGOON, March 31.

Three rice godowns belonging to the Steel Brothers were completely gutted by a fire which occurred in the early hours of yesterday morning.

The cause of the fire is unknown.—United Press.

SANGLI HARTAL CONTINUES

(From A Correspondent.)

SANGLI, March 31.

All markets including the grain, fruit, vegetable and cattles have been totally closed in sympathy with the merchants on strike. Hundreds of pots full of butter and carts full of grain seeds have remained unsold.

The Council which met the merchants deputation this morning only noted the main grievances of the Chamber of Commerce to put before the Rajasaheb.

The situation remains unchanged.

PANIC IN BENARES

BENARES, March 31.

All Muslims shops were closed this noon owing to the Juma Mimi. The Hindus apprehending danger began closing their shops also.

Great panic is prevailing in the city. The authorities have posted constables in the suspected quarters to avoid confusion.—United Press.

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